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A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades  
and of  
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official journal of nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

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#### THE KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY

to success in all businesses is yearly becoming more searching and thorough. The old "rule-of-thumb" days have long since gone, and now it is imperative that anyone desiring to enter pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, veterinary surgery, chemical science, or optics should have a thorough training in theory as well as practice. Full particulars of the facilities for acquiring this information, the data for the examinations, and other useful matter of this kind will appear in the

#### EDUCATIONAL NUMBER

of

#### THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

to be published on August 16. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was the first journal to produce an Educational Number especially for chemists, and the information given is the most complete and comprehensive. The publication of such an issue gives special scope to educational institutions of all kinds to advertise their courses. It is likewise most appropriate for special publicity in connection with the sale of text-books, scientific apparatus, educational and hospital supplies, laboratory chemicals, and therapeutic products.

### SUMMARY.

Being a first glance at the articles and events reported in this Issue

#### Conference Aftermath.

The first section of this issue is devoted to B.P.C. Jubilee matters, the annotations beginning on p. 54.

On p. 35 we reproduce the group taken at the Royal Botanic Gardens, and three notable groups of our own.

More groups, golfing pictures, and excursions snaps are on p. 37, including twenty gentlemen wearing tall silk hats!

On pp. 38 and 39 the pictures are chiefly from Windsor and the River Thames, but there are also groups of visitors from Ireland and Scotland.

We also print more fully two papers which were communicated (pp. 36 and 38), and quote a medical opinion on the British Imperial Pharmacopœia proposed in the Presidential Address (p. 50).

#### Insurance Dispensing.

Mr. Glyn-Jones has succeeded in getting the Grand Committee on the Insurance Act Amendment Bill to accept his new provisions for instituting local pharmaceutical committees, and to give out of the "floating sumpence" a penny for local administrative purposes, so far as medical and pharmaceutical details are concerned (p. 52).

The immediate significance of these details is indicated on p. 48.

The news from all quarters respecting administration of Medical Benefit begins on p. 54, with a new form of contract for chemists in Scotland.

#### Articles and News.

A note on the new Cuban pharmacy law is given on p. 61.

The action of oxalic acid as a poison is explained on p. 60.

The methods of testing urine for sugar are reviewed on p. 60.

A number of interesting trade matters are dealt with on pp. 56-57.

Another experience of the Minor examination is given in the Coloured Supplement.

Mr. A. R. Tankard confirms Mr. Mann's observations on "faced" pearl barley (p. 69).

An inquiry arising from the appointment of a dispenser at Poplar is reported on p. 40.

The report of the Patent-medicine Committee is not likely to be available this Session (p. 49).

Mr. J. F. Tocher (Aberdeen) has obtained his degree of D.Sc. at Aberdeen University (p. 57).

The British Museum is making a special exhibition of old medical MSS. and books (p. 51).

The first of a short series of articles on the scarcity of chemists' assistants is printed on p. 50.

A Committee has been appointed by the Government to inquire into the prevalence of sleeping-sickness (p. 40).

A Medical Prescription Bill to prevent repetition of prescriptions containing poisons has been introduced into the House of Lords (p. 49).

Mr. E. J. Parry replies to Messrs. Harrison and Self's criticisms of his male-fern extract factors, declaring that they are not justified (p. 69).

The Fairchild Scholarship has been won by Mr. Baker, of Watford. Mr. Cyril Eastland was highest, but his acceptance of the Bell Scholarship excluded him (p. 58).

Our Paris correspondent sends this week an exceptionally full budget, including a report of the last meeting of the Society of Pharmacy there, and an historical note on Pharmacy at Avignon (pp. 67-68).

#### Trade and Market Matters.

We give special reports on the English herb crops (p. 63), on quicksilver and Persian opium (p. 64), and on the olive-oil market (p. 65).

Business is better this week. The warm weather has induced scarcity in citric acid, which is firmer. Ipecacuanha and sugar of milk are two of the week's sensations, both having gone up in price. Peppermint oil has a tendency to rise. Codeine is cheaper, but atropine is dearer. A list of the principal alterations is given on p. 62.

B



## BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

### THE HAPPY ENDING OF THE JUBILEE MEETING.

Our Summer Issue of July 26 contained reports of all the social functions held in connection with last week's meeting, even the excursion to Windsor Castle on Thursday, being dealt with in our Coloured Supplement. We also published a number of photographs taken by Mr. J. Cleworth, 56 Ducie Street, Manchester, of prominent personages at the Conference, and now give others taken by Mr. Cleworth, besides the group photograph taken at the garden party, to which reference is made later, and two of a large series that Mr. John C. Carter, chemist and optician, 86 St. James's Road, Holloway, took on the Thursday excursion.

In the Group of Fair Ladies on p. 111 of our Summer Issue the three on the right are Mrs. Herbert Skinner, Mrs. H. G. Mumford, and Mrs. Glyn-Jones. The fourth lady from the left is Mrs. Alfred Wright, and the third Mrs. G. A. Tocher.

Our Summer Issue of last week has been highly praised. Its elegant appearance, special articles so liberally illustrated, and the report of the Conference, given without sacrifice of a single item of news, have created a fresh record. We quote two typical expressions—the first from a veteran pharmacist and ex-President of the Conference, and the second from a contributor to the Conference proceedings:

"I congratulate you on the splendid Summer Number of the *C. & D.*"

"I am spending the day at home with your magnificent Summer Number as my only literary pabulum. Your report of the Conference especially interests me, and I prefer to read it to any other because yours is so alive, bright, concise, and seems to convey to me the atmosphere of the meeting, which I wanted so much to be present at, but could not."

At the smoking-concert in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, on Wednesday evening, Mrs. Edmund White sang and had to give an encore. Hers was one of the best appreciated items of a very long programme. The singing by Mr. J. Tait (Edinburgh) was a surprise to Londoners.

The telegram in the Coloured Supplement of our last issue summarised the events of the whole-day excursion on July 24 up to luncheon at the "White Hart," Windsor. The second party sat down to luncheon at 1.30, and those who had already undergone that process made a more extended acquaintance with the town and castle. St. George's Chapel, with its beautiful stone vaulting, was visited, and other parts of the castle were explored. At 2.30 *The Gaiety* launch left the quay for Bourne End, followed by the *Britannia*, *His Majesty*, and *The King* as these boats filled up. The weather was perfect for a river trip; tea was served during the journey. Mr. Woolcock and other members of the Local Committee passed the steamers in an electric launch, and were at Bourne End to make arrangements for the arrival of the series of launches. These consisted principally in piloting the party to the railway station, sentries being posted at the crossways to direct members. Many visited Mr. Pryce-Jones's pharmacy, where good cigars were obtainable. The special train was in waiting, but before taking their seats the visitors witnessed a pleasant little ceremony—a presentation of souvenirs to Mr. and Mrs. Woolcock and Miss Dorothy Braithwaite in acknowledgment of the splendid arrangements which had been made for the day's enjoyment. Mr. Woolcock received a set of studs and sleeve-links, Mrs. Woolcock a ring, and Miss Braithwaite a pendant. It was a merry and contented party which arrived at Paddington at about 7.30, and much hand-shaking signalled the break-up of the Conference, which will remain a pleasant remembrance in the lives of so many pharmacists.

The series of articles on the history of the British Pharmaceutical Conference which appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* during the past three months, has been reprinted in book form, and can be obtained, post-free, from the *C. & D.* Book Department, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for 1s. We quote two opinions in regard to it:

"Herzlich danke ich Ihnen für Ihre gütige Übersendung Ihrer hochinteressanten Schrift *A Presidential Survey of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1863-1913*, ein Werk, das bleibenden historischen Wert behalten wird."

"I have re-read most of the articles contained in this most interesting historical sketch, and trust you will permit me to say that I stand amazed at the amount of care and exactness which has been expended on this work. Everyone who is interested in the B.P.C. must feel greatly indebted to you."

Golfers were favoured with a splendid day for their two rounds that they played over the Ealing Golf Course on Friday, July 25. Mr. C. S. Present, of Sangers, is a member of this club, and he and Mr. T. Edward Lescher, President of the London Chemists' Golfing Society, along with Mr. James Hepburn, Hon. Secretary, arranged the details for an excellent day's golf.

The following were the players: Messrs. T. E. Lescher, S. Briggs, S. T. Saunders, E. B. Layman, M. W. Carmichael, J. M. MacKenzie, A. Barritt, J. S. Bulmer, E. H. Smith, M. MacFarlane, W. B. Trick, W. Stevenson, C. T. Allen, W.

Main, W. J. Pinchen, G. Beaton, W. Bates, W. Duncan, A. Barnett, J. Hepburn, W. A. Bell, T. Barlow, J. F. Harrington, C. S. Present, E. A. Atkins, A. Boyes, D. T. Jones, — Aukland, M. H. Stiles, E. Sanger, F. C. Goodall, A. Harries, J. W. Royle, A. MacDonald, F. U. Stamp, R. R. Bennett, P. MacEwan, R. H. Brittain, C. Brooks, and H. W. Bartlett.

The course was somewhat disconcerting to those who are not accustomed to playing over or avoiding water hazards, but most of the golfers started out with a good supply of coppers, which were doled out to those who retrieved the balls from the River Brent. After the stroke competition in the morning the players sat down to an excellent luncheon, and during this it was learned that Mr. F. U. Stamp, with a score of 91 less 15=76 net, had won the cup presented by Mr. Lionel Cooper, of the Chas. H. Phillips Chemical Co. Mr. W. Bates, of Southampton, with 93 less 16=77 net, was the runner-up. In the afternoon Mr. J. M. MacKenzie and Mr. A. Boyes tied, with two down, for first place in the Bogey competition for a rose-bowl presented by the London Chemists' Golfing Society. There was a little play after tea, and later an informal supper was served, when the Chairman (Mr. Lescher) handed over the cups to the winners, and presented a silver cigarette-case to Mr. Slater, Secretary of the Ealing Golf Club, in recognition of his courtesy and as a souvenir of the meeting. During the evening songs were contributed by Messrs. Briggs, Stamp, Royle, Present, and Trick, Mr. Hanson ably officiating as accompanist.

Mounted copies of the photographs in the Summer Number and in this issue by Mr. John Cleworth, pharmacist-photographer, 56 Ducie Street, Manchester, can be supplied by him at 1s. each, post-free. The large group photograph on the next page was taken at the Royal Botanic Gardens on July 23 by "Excelsior-Illustrations" Press Agency, 17 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C. The original measures 15 by 10 in., and is supplied by the photographer at 4s. unmounted or 5s. 6d. mounted.

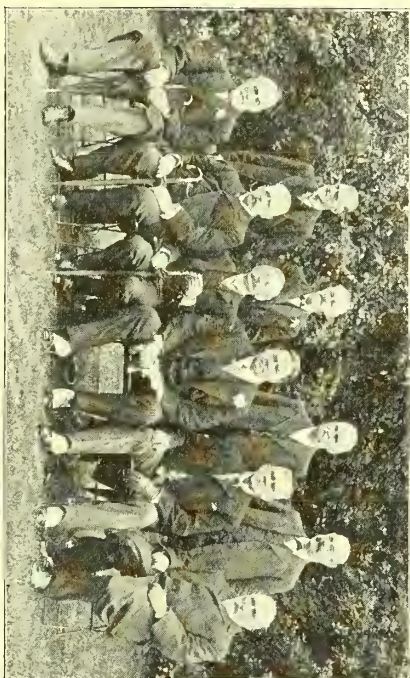


MR. PRESENT.





PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CONFERENCE PARTY TAKEN IN THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.  
(From the original by "Excelsior-Illustrations," 15 in. by 10 in.)



CONFERENCE PRESIDENTS: PAST AND PRESENT.  
*Standing* (left to right): Messrs. Ransom, Symes, Wells, and Wright.  
*Sitting* (left to right): Mr. Holmes, Sir Edward Evans, Messrs. Farr, J. C. Umney, C. Umney, and Idrijs.



THREE GENERATIONS.  
Messrs. J. Howard Umney, C. Umney,  
and J. C. Umney.



SOME LADIES ON THE LONDON COMMITTEE.  
*Sitting* (left to right): Mrs. Finnermore, Mrs. Glyn-Jones, Mrs. Braithwaite, Mrs. White, Mrs. Umney, Mrs. Marshall, and Mrs. Bascombe.  
Miss Bourdas is standing behind Miss Braithwaite, and Mrs. Howie between Mrs. Umney and Mrs. Marshall.



## Mercuric Oxide

### as a Standard for Volumetric Analysis.

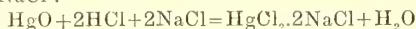
By L. ROSENTHALER and A. ABELMANN.

*A brief abstract of this British Pharmaceutical Conference paper was given in our last issue.*

Up to the present time no substance could be used for the four chief volumetric operations—acidimetry and alkalimetry, iodimetry, oxidimetry, and argentometry—but the authors claim to have found this in mercuric oxide. All the properties demanded in a standard substance are satisfied by mercuric oxide. Its preparation is simple, and it can be obtained pure in commerce at a cheap rate. If protected from the light, mercuric oxide is absolutely stable, while it contains no water of crystallisation, nor is it hygroscopic.

Kahlbaum's mercuric oxide, giving 99.95 per cent. of mercury on estimation by the sulphide method, was used in the experiments. No impurities could be found by qualitative tests.

**Alkalimetry and Acidimetry.**—The method used depends upon the fact that mercuric oxide in the presence of sodium chloride dissolves in the equivalent quantity of hydrochloric acid to form the neutral compound  $\text{HgCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{NaCl}$ :



Hence it follows that 1 c.c. of decinormal hydrochloric acid is equivalent to 10.8 mgm.  $\text{HgO}$ . The standardisation with mercuric oxide is best conducted as follows:

A weighed quantity of mercuric oxide is dissolved in excess of decinormal hydrochloric acid by warming on a steam-bath with the addition of sufficient neutral sodium chloride solution. After cooling, the excess of acid is titrated back with decinormal caustic-soda solution. As indicator, nitrophenol or iodococsiu may be used. For the standardisation of the decinormal acid, sodium oxalate, as recommended by Sørensen, was used.

The following data are taken from numerous results which have been obtained with the method:

HgO Tak-n	C.c. of N/10 HCl Calculated	C.c. of N/10 HCl Used
0.3632 ..	33.82	33.82
0.1042...	9.65	9.65
0.1561...	14.44	14.42
0.0891...	8.25	8.25
0.2963...	27.40	27.44

**Iodimetry.**—Rupp's method for the determination of mercury is the basis of the use of mercuric oxide as a standard in iodimetry, 1 c.c. of decinormal iodine solution being equivalent to 10.8 mgm.  $\text{HgO}$ . The process is as follows:

Mercuric oxide is dissolved in hydrochloric acid in a glass-stoppered flask, and sufficient potassium iodide is then added so that the precipitate of mercuric iodide first formed redissolves. The solution is then made alkaline with 10 to 20 c.c. of 10-per-cent. caustic potash, and, while rotating the flask, a mixture of about 3 c.c. of pure formaldehyde solution (35 per cent.) and 10 c.c. of water is added. After shaking for about three minutes the mixture is acidified with dilute acetic acid, again shaken thoroughly, and excess of decinormal iodine solution added. After vigorous shaking and noting that no more mercury remains undissolved at the bottom of the flask, the excess of iodine is titrated with or without the use of starch solution.

HgO Taken	C.c. of N/10 Iodine Calculated	C.c. of N/10 Iodine Used
0.1559	14.43	14.43
0.2354	21.8	21.8
0.1134	10.5	10.52
0.2084	19.3	19.26

**Oxidimetry.**—The reduction of mercuric oxide to mercury with formaldehyde as in the foregoing section, or by means of potassium arsenite in alkaline solution, is the basis of the oxidation method. The reduced mercury is filtered off, washed, and converted into mercuric sulphate by means of potassium permanganate and sulphuric acid, the excess of potassium permanganate being titrated with oxalic acid, 1 c.c. of decinormal potassium permanganate solution being equivalent to 0.0108 gram

$\text{HgO}$ . After many trials the standardisation was carried out as follows:

The process was carried out as described above as far as the precipitation with formaldehyde. After some minutes the whole was filtered through an Allihn tube provided with glass-wool below, and over it a very deep layer of asbestos, and washed with distilled water until the washings no longer gave a violet colour when tested with morphine-sulphuric acid. The contents of the Allihn tube were then transferred to the glass-stoppered flask in which the reduction was carried out; this is done by placing the tube in the flask in the reversed position, and by means of a glass tube pushing the asbestos pad with the mercury into the flask and washing out with distilled water. After making strongly acid with sulphuric acid a considerable excess of potassium permanganate is added, and the whole vigorously shaken until no undissolved mercury remains at the bottom of the flask. As soon as all the mercury has dissolved, an amount of oxalic acid, almost equivalent to the permanganate, is run in, the liquid warmed to about  $50^\circ$  and then titrated back with potassium permanganate. Instead of formaldehyde, potassium arsenite was used as a reducing agent in later experiments, the solution, after warming for some time on the water-bath, being filtered, and the process conducted as described for formaldehyde.

The results are equally good with both processes, but the arsenite method is preferable because the mercury is more easily washed and more quickly dissolved by the permanganate solution.

	HgO Taken	C.c. of Permanganate Calculated	C.c. of Permanganate Used
Results with formaldehyde	0.2186	25.75	25.80
	0.1504	13.95	13.93
	0.2092	19.26	19.3
Results with potassium arsenite	0.1388	12.88	12.85
	0.2555	23.65	23.65
	0.1810	16.72	16.76

**Precipitation Analysis.**—This method is founded on that introduced by Volhard and improved by Rupp and Krauss. Mercury in nitric-acid solution is titrated with ammonium sulphocyanide in the presence of iron alum as indicator, 1 c.c. of decinormal ammonium-sulphocyanide solution being equal to 0.0108 gram  $\text{HgO}$ . The method is carried out as follows:

An exact weight of mercuric oxide is dissolved in concentrated nitric acid, about 3 c.c. of a cold saturated solution of iron alum added, and the liquid then titrated with ammonium-sulphocyanide solution until a faint brownish red colour appears. The following are results yielded:

HgO Taken	C.c. N/10 $\text{NH}_4\text{CNS}$ Calculated	C.c. N/10 $\text{NH}_4\text{CNS}$ Used
0.2133	19.75	19.72
0.1873	17.34	17.38
0.2877	26.64	26.64
0.1488	16.55	16.55
0.0944	8.74	8.73

The series of pictures on the opposite page may be described as follows:

No. 1. Names left to right are (*standing*) Messrs. Procter, J. S. Hills, A. Francis, Douglas, Keall, Martin, Howie, Gamble, Gulliver, Humphrey, (*seated*) Presant, Bennett, Woolcock, Marshall, Bascombe, C. A. Hill, (*on the ground*) Browne, Nelson, Harrison, and Skinner.

No. 2. Standing in front of Buckingham Palace and the Victoria Memorial.

No. 3. Putting on the 18th Green at Ealing.

No. 4. Mr. Wilson, of Haddington, is the portly figure on the extreme left. Mr. A. Francis and Mrs. Umney are standing in the doorway. Mr. A. Higgs and Mr. Rawson P. Francis (Melbourne) are the next gentlemen in the picture, and most of those on the right are Scots.

No. 5. The mere males are (left to right): *Front row*—Messrs. H. Naylor, Last, Marsden, Grier, Cleworth; *centre row*—Dr. Synes, Sir E. Evans, Mr. F. W. Bates; *back row*—Messrs. Pidd, H. H. Jones, W. H. Saunders, —, —, H. Wyatt, —, —.

No. 6. Mr. Stamp, the winner of the Cup, is on the right.

No. 8. *Back row* (left to right)—Messrs. Brittain, Bell, Bennett, Goodall, Stamp, C. T. Allen, Chater, Barlow, Harrington, Brookes, A. Macdonald, —, —; *front row*—Messrs. MacEwan, Hanson, G. Beaton, A. Barritt, Lescher, Presant, —, Layman.

All these are from photos by Mr. J. Cleworth.





1. LONDON LOCAL COMMITTEE.



2. MR. ALAN FRANCIS AS GUIDE.



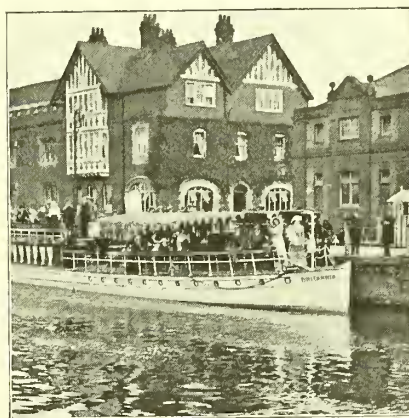
3. MR. C. S. PRESENT.



4. AT THE DOOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: WAITING THEIR TURN TO GET IN.



5. A LANCASHIRE GROUP.



6. THE "BRITANNIA" LEAVING WINDSOR.



7. MR. T. E. LESCHER PUTTING.



8. THE GOLFING PARTY.



## Fixed Oils:

### Their Polenske and Reichert Values.

By G. D. ELSDON, B.Sc., A.I.C., and HERBERT HAWLEY, M.Sc., A.I.C.

*A brief abstract of this British Pharmaceutical Conference paper was given in our last issue.*

PRACTICALLY no Polenske figures are available except for a few edible oils, while Reichert figures have not been published for many samples. The latter constant is included here, as the test is nearly completed in the Polenske determination. The oils in Table I. were quite normal, having low acid values. Table II. contains the results obtained from the examination of a few old samples of oil. The determinations in many cases were done in duplicate. The figures in Table I. are, on the whole, much as might have been expected. The Polenske values for different samples of the same oil do not differ by more than 0.1. The Reichert values are more variable, and for this reason the range is given of the Reichert values for different samples of the same oil. The figures for linseed oil are interesting, and make that oil most suitable for use in a blank check on the chemicals used in the Reichert process. The values of the Reichert figures for the old oils in Table II. are remarkable, especially as the Polenske value has only risen slightly. It is quite evident that soluble volatile acids have been formed.

TABLE I.

Oil	No. of samples	Reichert	Polenske
Apricot-kernel ... ..	2	0.3	0.3
Colza ... ..	6	0.1-0.5	0.3
Castor ... ..	5	0.2-2.3	0.2
Linseed ... ..	10	0.0	0.1
Soy ... ..	4	0.1-0.4	0.3
Almond ... ..	2	0.5	0.2
Cottonseed ... ..	10	0.2-1.0	0.4
Sesame ... ..	4	0.1-0.4	0.4
Cod-liver (Newfoundland) ...	4	0.1-0.2	0.6
Olive ... ..	17	0.2-0.8	—
Arachis ... ..	2	0.4-0.5	—
Croton ... ..	1	12.7	1.2
Various fish oils ... ..	20	0.1-0.8	0.2-0.7

TABLE II.

Oil	Acidity % KOH	Reichert	Polenske
Cottonseed ... ..	4.04	11.1	0.6
Menhaden ... ..	5.01	11.0	0.9
Cod-liver ... ..	1.02	4.6	0.6
Brusmer ... ..	2.63	8.2	0.6

Some of the figures were ascertained by Mr. J. A. L. Sutcliffe, A.I.C., and the authors acknowledged indebtedness to Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., for many of the oil-samples.

The photographs by Mr. Cleworth reproduced on the page opposite include the following subjects:

No. 9. Left to right: Messrs. Crossley-Holland, Chater, Shephard (Chester), V. C. Hewlett, and E. W. Lucas.

No. 10. The *Gaiety* lead and *Britannia* followed, in the former case with *Beauty* on the prow.

No. 11. Mr. Woolcock giving his final instructions before the departure of the special train from Bourne End, July 25.

No. 13. From left to right: Mrs. and Mr. J. C. Umney, Mr. C. Umney, Mr. E. A. Umney, Mr. T. M. Clague, Mr. J. Howard Umney, —, Mrs. Clague.

No. 14. The gentlemen seated are Sir William Baxter and Mr. Wells. Lady Baxter is sitting between them.

No. 15. A photograph taken while the launches were passing through the locks was shown here.



MAINLY LONDONERS.

[Photo. Carter.]

Mr. Herbert Skinner is sitting in the front row.



ENTERING WINDSOR CASTLE.

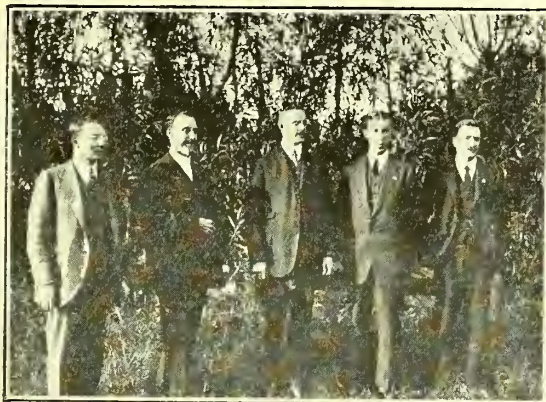
[Photo. Carter.]



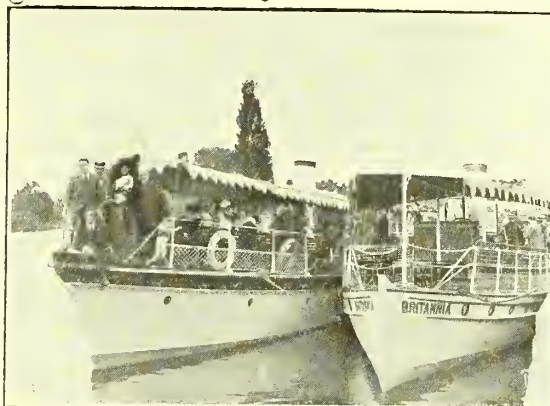
[Photo. Cleworth.]

GROUP OF CONFERENCE VISITORS LEAVING WINDSOR CASTLE.





9. A VIGOROUS QUINTETTE.



10. STARTING FOR THE RIVER TRIP.



11. THE LAST LAP.



12. A GROUP OF SCOTS.



13. ON WINDSOR CASTLE TERRACE.



14. FROM THE EMERALD ISLE.



15. AT BOURNE END.



16. ENTERING HYDE PARK.



## ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Brevities.

An article by Mr. James Grier, M.Sc., on the "Digitalis Problem," which appeared in the "Medical Chronicle," has been reprinted in pamphlet form by Sherratt & Hughes, Manchester.

Mrs. Ernest Hart, who is introducing commercially a new process of waterproofing fabrics, is described by the "Daily Sketch" as "the first woman to become a lady chemist." Mrs. Hart's portrait is given by that journal; she is shown "at work."

The Manchester and Salford chemists' assistants are arranging a joint ramble with Oldham assistants to Broad-bottom on August 10. Ladies are invited to join the party, the arrangements for which are in the hands of Mr. James Grier, M.Sc., The University, Manchester.

It is stated in the quarterly report of the Committee of the Ashford (Kent) Cottage Hospital that a scale of prices has been prepared on the model of the drug tariff under the National Insurance Act, and accepted by several of the chemists. A considerable saving in the drug bill is expected to result.

On July 26, Mr. S. P. Billington, chemist and druggist, Rotherham, met with a motor-cycle accident at Burton-on-Trent, his machine colliding with a horse which suddenly turned in front of the cycle. Mr. Billington's son, aged ten, who was seated on the carrier, was thrown under the wheels of a heavily laden cart, and killed.

The following awards were made at the sixth annual show for sweet peas and carnations in connection with Messrs. Ferris & Co.'s Horticultural Society, held at Bristol: Sweet Peas—1, Mr. G. Griffin; 2, Mr. G. Baker; 3, Mr. F. Bennett. Carnations—1, Mr. J. Pearce; 2, Mr. G. Baker. Open Class for Garden Peas—1, Mr. J. Bennett and Mr. F. Bennett tied.

### Dispensing Appointments.

Miss Ada H. Bargery, of the Union Infirmary, Prescott, Lancs, was appointed as dispenser by the Brentford Guardians on July 16.

At the Guardians Office, Poplar, London, E., on July 29, Mr. J. S. Oxley, representing the Local Government Board, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the appointment of Miss Edith Mary Barrett as dispenser to the Guardians. Mr. A. H. Bodkin, who appeared for the Guardians, said that until February of this year Miss Barrett held a part-time dispensing appointment at Blackwell local dispensary at a salary of 45*l.* per annum. A vacancy occurred for the post of dispenser under the Poplar Guardians, and on February 12 Miss Barrett was unanimously elected to the position at a salary of 120*l.* a year. It was alleged that Dr. J. D. Hendry, medical officer for the middle district of Poplar and Bow, had interested himself in the election of Miss Barrett, and had offered money to two members of the board in consideration of their supporting that lady's candidature. Mr. F. T. Munnings and Mr. A. R. Adams, vice-chairman and chairman respectively of the Board of Guardians, in their evidence, said Dr. Hendry sent for them to his house, where he asked them to support the election of Miss Barrett as dispenser, and that two or three months after the appointment Dr. Hendry, on behalf of Miss Barrett, offered to recompense witnesses for their support. Mr. Munnings said he was asked if 10*l.* would satisfy him for his assistance. Dr. Hendry, in the witness-box, denied ever suggesting any reward, either on his own part or on behalf of Miss Barrett. In reply to Mr. Bodkin, witness said Miss Barrett is his wife's cousin, and had lived in his house for twenty-two years. He was anxious that she should get the appointment. Miss Barrett said she did not know of any "bribe, reward, or recompense being offered or suggested to anyone on her behalf in connection with the appointment." The inquiry was closed.

### The Celluloid Danger.

The London County Council is again being urged by the Public Control Committee to endeavour to obtain Parliamentary powers for dealing more effectively with the dangers involved in the storage of cinematographic films and celluloid goods. This action is approved by the Fire Brigade Committee. The question, it may be remembered, is still under consideration by a Home Office Committee.

### L.C.C. Chemical Department.

The General Purposes Committee of the London County Council, on reporting on the arrangements to be made consequent on the retirement of Dr. F. Clowes as regards the work of the chemical and gas-testing department, states that the Committee has come to the conclusion that the department should be discontinued as a separate entity, and that the work hitherto devolving upon it should be distributed among the departments whose work is cognate thereto. It was suggested that the photographic work be transferred to the stores department, that the gas-testing work be transferred to the public control department, and that the remaining work be transferred to the public health department. A considerable amount of work in connection with the examination of food supplied to asylums and special schools, undertaken hitherto by the chemical department, it would be advantageous to entrust in future to analytical chemists in private practice, and the adoption of this course has been suggested to the Asylums and Education Committees. The estimated cost of this alteration (for about 700 samples at an outside price of 10*s.* 6*d.* per sample) is 360*l.* The Committee has decided to appoint Mr. J. H. Coste, F.I.C., the chief assistant in the chemical department, as "chemist," and Mr. E. T. Shelbourn, F.I.C., as deputy-analyst.

### Shops Act.

The Widnes Town Council have given notice of their intention to make a closing order under the Shops Act, fixing Thursday as the weekly half-holiday for those engaged in the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances.

The London County Council is about to receive a petition, signed by 683 traders in the South-Western districts of London, in opposition to the suggested alteration of Wednesday as the weekly half-holiday, which has proved satisfactory during the past quarter of a century. In the autumn a conference of the trading community will be held to consider the present unsatisfactory administration of the Shops Act.

At a large meeting of tradesmen in South London, held at The Horns, Kennington, London, S.E., on July 29, a resolution was passed, with only two dissentients, against the proposal of the London County Council to fix one general closing day for the whole of South London. The canvass of South London tradesmen by the London County Council showed 6,923 in favour of closing on Thursdays, 3,233 on Wednesdays, 819 on Saturdays, and 975 on other days. Shopkeepers in the Brixton, Clapham, and Balham area, who have been in the habit of closing on Wednesdays, strongly protested against a change being made to Thursday half-holiday. Mr. W. R. Mitchell, chemist and druggist, 63 Abbeville Road, Clapham, wrote stating that he was opposed to any alteration from the present closing day.

### Sleeping Sickness Committee.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has nominated a Committee to report:

1. Upon the present knowledge available on the questions of the parts played by wild animals and tsetse flies in Africa in the maintenance and spread of trypanosome infections of man and stock.

2. Whether it is necessary and feasible to carry out an experiment of game destruction in a localised area in order to gain further knowledge on these questions; and, if so, to decide the locality, probable cost, and other details of such an experiment, and to provide a scheme for its conduct.

3. Whether it is advisable to attempt the extermination of wild animals, either generally or locally, with a view of checking the trypanosome diseases of man and stock.



4. Whether any other measures should be taken in order to obtain means of controlling these diseases.

The members of the Committee are : Lord Desart (chairman); Mr. E. E. Austen, British Museum (Natural History); Dr. A. G. Bagshawe, Director of the Tropical Diseases Bureau; Dr. Andrew Balfour, late Director of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Gordon College, Khartoum; Sir John Rose Bradford, Secretary of the Royal Society; Mr. E. North Buxton; Dr. W. A. Chapple, M.P.; Sir Mackenzie D. Chalmers; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. B. Leishman, Professor of Pathology, Royal Army Medical College; Sir Edmund G. Loder, Vice-President of the Zoological Society; Dr. C. J. Martin, F.R.S., Director of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine; Mr. J. Duncan Millar, M.P.; Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary of the Zoological Society; Professor R. Newstead, Liverpool University; Mr. H. J. Read, of the Colonial Office; the Hon. L. Walter Rothschild; Sir Stewart Stockman, Chief Veterinary Officer, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Mr. A. C. C. Parkinson, of the Colonial Office, will act as secretary.

#### Pharmacy Stock at Auction.

On July 25 the stock and fixtures of the pharmacy of the late Mr. J. O. Stringer, Kingston-on-Thames, were offered for sale by auction at a London saleroom. The business was established in 1829, and this makes the third of old-established businesses in the Royal Borough which have closed their doors in recent years. The lease had previously been sold for another trade. There was a fair attendance of buyers, among whom there were some local chemists. Some of the lots raised spirited competition. One hundred and forty-three shop-rounds with recess glass labels and contents were knocked down for 8*l.* 10*s.*, ninety-six bottles of "Tabloids" were sold for 36*s.*, whereas about two gross bottles of tablets of compressed drugs went for 32*s.* A hundredweight cask of hypo (unopened) and a part cask of stick liquorice fetched 11*s.* Thirty-nine tins of infants' foods (Allenburys', Glaxo, Neave's, and others) found a buyer at 29*s.* Two 25-ft. oxygen cylinders, complete with gauge and fittings, went for 35*s.* One hundred and ten patents (various) were knocked down for 45*s.* A lot of single and double chest-protectors, about forty-two in all, were disposed of for 13*s.* Sponges generally fetch a good price under the hammer, and 120 sponges (various), thirty-five loafahs, and four bundles of tow were sold for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* There was a large quantity of photographic goods which found ready purchasers : 160 packets of P.O.P., bromide, and other papers were bought for 30*s.*; another lot, comprising six hand-cameras, two No. 1 Brownies, and eight tripods, went for 22*s.* Cut-glass bottles of perfume, of which there were about two gross, were offered in lots of twenty-five, and found ready purchasers at an average of 25*s.* a lot. An oak wall-fitting, nearly new, 13 ft. long, with shelving, eighty-seven drug drawers, and seven lockers, fetched 8*l.*, and a companion run of wall-cases enclosed with plate-glass doors was sold for 4*l.*

#### "The Best of Mayors."

Colonel Wyley (Wyleys, Ltd.), as chairman of the committee which organised the local Alexandra Day celebration, which resulted in 402*l.* being subscribed in aid of the building fund of the King Edward VII. memorial wing at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, had presented to him last week a pair of gold sleeve-links, bearing the city's coat-of-arms. Mr. E. M. Iliffe, the hospital chairman, said that the origin of the present was a suggestion by the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, on Alexandra Day, that there should be a prize for "the best of Mayors." A few days after she handed his Worship the links, and the case in which they were contained was inscribed "The first prize for the best of Mayors."

#### Midland Notes.

Among an imposing list of subscribers to the Bishop of Birmingham's special appeal for 100,000*l.* are the names of several pharmacists for substantial amounts.

The Medical Officer of Health of Coventry (Dr. Snell), in his crusade against infantile mortality, states that the

boat-shaped bottle is now much more used, but they still have great difficulty in eliminating the dummy teat.

A suggestion is made by Dr. Hall-Edwards, the eminent radiographer of the General Hospital, Birmingham, that in view of the expense and rareness of radium its place in the majority of cases could be taken by mesothorium.

#### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

At a meeting of the Leicester Town Council on July 29, Mr. S. F. Burford, F.C.S., was appointed public analyst for the borough at a salary of 300*l.* per annum.

During June nine informal samples of sweet spirit of nitre were taken for analysis at Exeter. Of these three were 17, 25, and 43 per cent. respectively deficient in ethyl nitrite.

In Lambeth last quarter twenty-one drug samples (nineteen informal) were taken for analysis. All were genuine except an informal sample of cream of tartar (10 per cent. deficient in acid potassium tartrate), and an informal sample of saffron containing 17.6 per cent. of extraneous mineral matter.

The East Riding (Yorks) analyst reports having examined during the past quarter the following samples : Olive oil (20), eucalyptus oil (15), nut-gall ointment (10), camphorated oil (4), castor oil (1), and cod-liver oil (1). Only one (nut-gall ointment) was found to be not in accordance with the required standard. The vendor was cautioned.

The Hull analyst (Mr. A. R. Tankard, F.I.C.) in the six weeks ended May 31 examined a sample of mercury ointment which was certified as "genuine diluted ointment as labelled." Five samples of flour (three official and two informal) from the same source were found to contain potassium persulphate, a new so-called "improver," and proceedings are pending in reference thereto. The following informal samples were reported as genuine : Ground ginger, 5; citric acid, 4; aerated waters, 4; and cream of tartar, 1. The cream of tartar was reported to be of poor quality.

In his quarterly report to the Surrey County Council at Kingston on July 29, Mr. T. R. Ubsdell, superintendent of the weights and measures staff, reported that an informal sample of oil of juniper had been procured from a chemist in the county, and was found to consist entirely of oil of turpentine and resin. On a larger quantity being purchased, however, for formal analysis, the inspector was supplied with the genuine article, and it was impossible to take any proceedings. Twenty-five samples of drugs were taken during the quarter, and two were stated to be adulterated or to have deteriorated.

#### Contracts.

West Bromwich Guardians accepted the tender of J. Richardson & Co. (Leicester), Ltd., for the year's drug supply.

Metropolitan Water Board.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., for the supply to Battersea Station of 3 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lb. of copper sulphate at 37*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and 5 cwt. permanganate crystals at 7*d.* per lb.

Ince (Lancs) Urban Council.—Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., for izal and sulphur candles; Sanitary Dry Lime Co., for camphorine powder; Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton, for carbolic powder (15-per-cent.); Sanitas Co., Ltd., for Sanitas preparations.

Bradford Corporation.—For technical education supplies during the session 1913-14: Harrison, Parkinson & Co., Bradford, for glass, 50*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; porcelain, 8*l.* 14*s.*; general apparatus, 30*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; chemicals (inorganic), 38*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; chemicals (organic), 15*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; acids, etc., 16*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*; platinum, 4*l.* 10*s.* A. Gallenkamp & Co., Ltd., for balances, 46*l.* 7*s.*

#### Fires.

Damage estimated at between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* was caused by fire at the warehouses of Messrs. W. & H. Jackson, wholesale druggists, 13, 15, and 17 Lydia Ann Street, Liverpool, on July 25, the premises being gutted.

Four large business premises, including the pharmacy of Mr. Herbert Jones, chemist and druggist, were burnt out at Kenfig Hill, near Bridgend, Glam., on the night of July 25. The fire originated in a draper's shop. The damage is estimated at some thousands of pounds.

A fire occurred early on the morning of July 25 at the pharmacy of Mr. Charles Morrell, chemist and druggist, 26 Clapham Road, London, S.W. Mr. Charles Morrell, jun., on being awakened soon after 2 A.M. by fumes and smoke, aroused the rest of the household, escape being made by means of a trap-door in the roof to the adjoining premises. The outbreak originated in a storeroom in the basement, and the density of the fumes prevented it being located for some time, when it was quickly put out. Considerable damage was done to the contents of the shop by smoke and water. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

#### From Various Courts.

At Glamorgan Assizes, Swansea, on July 24, Ernest George Watts, chemist, Cardiff, was acquitted on a charge of performing an illegal operation on a young woman named Elizabeth Lloyd (*C. & D.*, June 28, index folio 959).

At the West Riding Police Court on July 22, the application of Messrs. Brotherton & Co. to manufacture explosives (picric acid) at their Stourton Chemical Works was withdrawn. Opposition had been made on the ground of public danger.

At the Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on July 28, Henry Wall (36), printer, and Albert Vertel (24), painter, both of Blackfriars Road, S.E., were committed for trial on a charge of breaking into 1 Albion Place, Blackfriars Road, and stealing a gold chain and ring and a spade guinea, the property of Mr. F. W. Powell, manager of Messrs. T. Powell & Co., Ltd., proprietary medicine manufacturers.

At Woodbury (Devon) on July 28, Odams' Manure and Chemical Co., Ltd., London, were summoned under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act for selling potato fertiliser which was guaranteed to contain 2.05 per cent. of nitrogen, but the analyst certified that it contained only 1.19 per cent. The defence was that the sample was not taken in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and the case was dismissed.

At the Southwark Coroner's Court on July 30, during the inquest on Elizabeth Foster (47), who died from consumption, it was stated that deceased resolutely refused to have a medical man, preferring "Bromptons," as they gave her more relief than a dozen doctors. The Coroner (Dr. F. J. Waldo) inquired what are "Bromptons," and if they are sold specially by chemists for curing consumption. Deceased's husband said he didn't know—one asks for "Bromptons" and gets them. Dr. Elwin said he was not aware of anything to prevent a chemist using the name of the Brompton Hospital in such a way. The Coroner: And I suppose people purchasing these things imagine they are buying the real hospital lozenges? Witness agreed.

### IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

#### Brevities.

Mr. W. J. Jones, Ph.C., Waterford, is about to open a branch business at Kilmacthomas.

The Galway Guardians have passed a resolution requesting the Local Government Board to sanction the appointment of Mr. J. M. Whelan, Ph.C., who has been elected dispenser to the workhouse.

At the annual show of the North Antrim Agricultural Association in Ballymoney, on July 24, Mr. J. A. Woodside, Ph.C., Church Street, Ballymena, won first prize in the principal jumping competition.

Mr. John Maxwell, Ph.C. (Prior & Co., Londonderry), was the principal witness in a police prosecution at Londonderry against a chauffeur for reckless driving. Mr. Maxwell explained how, when driving home from his business on a hackney car, a motor-car in charge of the defendant approached on the wrong side, showing no lights. He shouted without effect, and seeing a collision inevitable he jumped off on to the footpath, severely injuring his leg, from the effects of which he had not yet recovered. Other witnesses corroborated as to the circumstances of the accident, and the chauffeur was fined 2*l.*, and costs.

### SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

#### Dundee.

Many chemists are taking advantage of the quiet time to get change of air and scenery.

Business was good last week, in view of the Trades' holidays. This week there is not sufficient to interfere with the enjoyment of the feast provided by the *C. & D.* Summer Number.

#### Edinburgh.

Messrs. Boots's latest start in Edinburgh is in Warrender Park.

Mr. Stevenson J. C. G. Macadam, F.I.C., has been appointed public analyst for Mid-Lothian.

Mr. Alexander J. Dey, of T. & H. Smith, Ltd., and Mr. David W. Nicolson, of Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., have been admitted members of the Edinburgh Merchant Company.

St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Society's new block of buildings in Haddington Place is approaching completion, two of the shops already being open for business, but the chemist's premises are not quite ready yet.

The "Gibson" Medal handicap of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club was played over Craiglockhart golf course with the following result: 1st, Mr. Jas. Deas; 2nd and 3rd, a tie, Mr. Wm. Gibb and Mr. Geo. Baxter.

A local medical man, who has had a good deal to do with the successful working of the Insurance Act, is alleged to be contemplating the fitting-up of several new surgeries in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. This is evidently not going to be a temporary measure, as, says the rumour, telephones are to be installed in each.

The Lord Provost's Committee of the Edinburgh Town Council received on July 23 deputations in connection with a petition by chemists and druggists against the proposed orders exempting (1) instrument makers and (2) opticians and scientific-instrument makers from Section 4 (5) of the Shops Act, 1912. The committee recommend that a vote of these businesses should be taken, according to the regulations.

It is said that one or more private meetings of doctors have been held recently, when the insurance of children and other subjects have been discussed with prominent society officials. The writer was told by one of the parties to the discussion that chemists are to be offered a fee of 6*d.* per head per annum. The informant seemed to be surprised when he was advised not to waste time offering pharmacists this pittance.

A meeting of the creditors of James Dick, chemist, 16 Parson's Green Terrace, was held on July 16, when it was decided to recommend the acceptance of debtor's offer of 5*s.* in the pound, payable one month from acceptances being received. The statement of affairs showed assets 151*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* and ordinary unsecured debts 508*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, a deficiency of 356*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* The creditors include: Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd. (85*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons (19*l.*); Breidenbach & Co. (12*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*); Beatson, Clark & Co., Ltd. (11*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*); J. Timpon & Co., Ltd. (7*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*); The British Drug Houses, Ltd. (12*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*); and T. Kerfoot & Co. (7*l.* 1*s.*).



**Glasgow and the West.**

There is talk of a new pharmacy being opened in Sauchiehall Street.

Business has now lapsed into quietness after the "fair," money being less plentiful.

Leith dockers' strike has been felt in Glasgow, wholesale houses experiencing great difficulty in procuring the delivery of goods from that port.

Medical locums in Glasgow are at a premium. Six guineas a week is being offered, and even at that figure the demand exceeds the supply. Ten or fifteen years ago the remuneration was two guineas a week.

**LEGAL REPORTS.****TRADE LAW.**

**Domestic and Shop Water-rates.**—On July 24 the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal of the Metropolitan Water Board from a decision of the Divisional Court in the case of the Board *v.* Avery, that water used on licensed premises for cooking and washing plates is water used for domestic purposes within Section 25 of the Metropolitan Water Board (Charges) Act, 1907.

**On Approval Order.**—At the Camelford Police Court on July 25, Gregory & Co., Wellington, Somerset, were summoned by the police on behalf of the County Council for supplying to W. G. Curtis, farmer, Davidstow, cod-liver oil adulterated with water. The oil was quoted at 4s. a gal. for cattle-feeding purposes, and Curtis, ordering a cask by postcard, wrote: "I will take oil at price, provided it passes analysis." Mr. Lawrance, for defendants, contended that this was not a sale, but a delivery of goods on approval. The oil had not passed the analyst, and therefore Curtis could not accept it. The Bench found there had been no sale, and dismissed the case.

**Formaldehyde in Milk.**—At Stockport on July 22, a farmer named Betts was summoned for selling milk containing one part of formaldehyde in one million parts of milk. The analyst's certificate stated that this quantity is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain per gal., equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of commercial formalin solution (which contains about 40 per cent. of formaldehyde in solution) per gal. of milk. The regulations issued last year by the Board of Agriculture state that no person shall offer for sale any milk containing preservative of any description. Mr. Hall, who was prosecuting, added that 1 grain of formaldehyde is a poisonous dose, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain is thus one-quarter of a poisonous dose. This being the first case, he was instructed not to press the case; but he hoped the Magistrates would, in the event of conviction, issue a warning to milk-dealers and milk-sellers. Defendant, who pleaded not guilty, said he used formaldehyde as a disinfectant, and on the previous day to this offence he had been washing out the drains with it. The two cans from which the samples were taken were left all night in the same building in which the disinfectant had been used, and the milk, he contended, had absorbed the formaldehyde from the fumes. The Chairman said the Magistrates had decided only to impose costs in this case.

**Restrictive Agreement.**—In the House of Lords on July 23, before the Lord Chancellor and Lords Dunedin, Shaw, and Moulton, the appeal of William Mason *v.* the Provident Clothing and Supply Co. was allowed. The case was last reported in the *C. & D.*, 1912, II., 740. By one of the clauses of the agreement, Mason, for a period of three years after the termination of his agreement with the company, was not to engage in any similar business with any other firm within twenty-five miles of London. The action began in the Clerkenwell County Court, where judgment was given for the company, and an injunction was granted in certain terms. A Divisional Court reversed this decision, holding that the area to which the restrictive covenant applied was too vague, and that it was not a case for an injunction. The Court of Appeal held that the covenant was reasonable, but varied the injunction. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment on July 23, held that so wide an area as that within a radius of twenty-five miles could not be justified in the case of such a business (check and credit system of supplying clothing). Lord Moulton, referring to the injunction, held that the courts could not carve out of a void covenant the maximum of what an employer might validly have required. He said that it was sad that the appellant, whose employment is a humble one, should have had to go through four courts to free himself from unreasonable restraints.

**High Court Cases.**

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

**DISAPPEARANCE OF A CITY DRUG MERCHANT.**

In the Chancery Division of the High Court on July 25 application was made to Mr. Justice Neville for a declaration that Mrs. Rose Platnauer, a sister of Mr. Herbert Hymans, wholesale druggist, St. Dunstan's Buildings, London, E.C., was entitled to a charge upon the assets of the business in respect of 300% and interest, which she had lent to her brother for the purpose of assisting him to carry on the business.

Counsel reminded his Lordship that in June he appointed a receiver of the business, Mr. Herbert Hymans having disappeared since April 17, when his hat and umbrella were found on Brighton pier. The writ in connection with the present application had been served on Mr. Ernest Hymans, a brother, who was carrying on the business, and the application was for a declaration that the plaintiff had a charge on the assets and for the continuation of the appointment of the receiver, together with permission for a sale.

His Lordship pointed out that the application itself related only to the charge and the continuation of the receiver's appointment, and said nothing about a sale, and under the circumstances he could not grant liberty to sell. That would have to be applied for later.

Counsel said it was desired to complete the sale before the Vacation, which commences in August.

His Lordship: I cannot do that for you. I don't think you are entitled to a sale except in default of payment, and inasmuch as this is in the nature of a mortgage some considerable time has to elapse. In this case I will cut it as short as I can, because we know the man cannot be found. I will grant the declaration asked for and continue the receiver, and you can apply in chambers if necessary for power to sell.

**CAPITAL FOR A CHEMIST COMPANY.**

In the King's Bench Division on July 28, Mr. Justice Scrutton had before him the action of Moffatt *v.* Thompson & Co., which came on for hearing as a short cause. The plaintiff, Mr. Arthur Moffatt, an accountant, Regent Street, Wrexham, sued Messrs. Prescott, Thompson & Co., Bank Chambers, High Holborn, claiming 150% as money paid by him to the defendants as the price of certain shares in a company to be formed, the money to be repayable in the event of the company not being formed.

Mr. Norman Craig, K.C., M.P., for the plaintiff, said the defendants described themselves as financial brokers. On February 17, 1913, the defendants were registered as a limited company, and a Mr. Leslie and another gentleman were directors. A Mr. Wm. C. Scott, a chemist, was on the look-out to buy a business and got in touch with the defendants, whom he employed to acquire a chemist's business at Wrexham, then being carried on by a Mr. Harland. From time to time Mr. Scott paid the defendants sums of money for services rendered, and finally a deposit for the purchase of the business, and arrangements were made for the payment of the remainder of the purchase-money. After many negotiations it appeared that Mr. Scott had to find a balance of 150%, and he was willing to pay a substantial interest as inducement to anyone who would take shares to that extent. Arrangements were then made for the plaintiff to subscribe the 150%, which was to be repaid if the company was not formed. As the company was not formed he sued for the amount. The defendants denied liability, on the ground that they had the plaintiff's authority to pay the money in satisfaction of his liability. They had so paid 130% in respect of that, and the balance of 20% the defendants paid into court.

His Lordship commented strongly upon the way the money had been obtained from the plaintiff, for whom he gave judgment for 130%, with costs.

**JAVA COCA-LEAVES.**—The exports from Java during 1912 have again been on a large scale—viz., 2,343,800 lb., or 24,941 bales—which compares with 18,236 bales in 1911 and 13,729 bales in 1910.

## LIMITED COMPANIES.

### New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

**WARDLE'S DRUG-STORES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 300*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmacy and drug-store proprietors, etc. The first directors are G. R. Wardle (managing director) and D. Brabbin. R.O., 28-30 Egerton Street, Moses Gate, Bolton.

**H. CHARLES & Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a wholesale drysalter and oilman's sundriesman carried on by A. J. Simmonds at 81 High Street, Battersea, as H. Charles. The first directors are A. Bellingham, H. Hore (managing director), J. S. Mortimer, and F. W. Wohlgemuth. R.O., 18 Queen's Road, Dalston, London, N.E.

**NELSON SCOTT, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in surgical and medical appliances, drugs, patent medicines, chemicals, rubber and celluloid goods, etc. The first directors are W. H. Bisset (managing director), C. Claringburn, A. Knutton, and A. Farnsworth. Solicitor, G. D. Hazzeldine, 10 Park Row, Nottingham.

**LANOTHERM, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 12,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take from Nellie L. Head the benefit of certain inventions relating to medicated fibrous substances known as "Lanotherm," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in surgical dressings, medical preparations, clothing, etc. The first directors are T. A. Ruf, P. H. Head, and A. Kilchman. R.O., 64-6 Hop Exchange, London, E.C.

### Company News.

**UNOL, LTD.**—In the Companies' Winding-up Court on July 29, Mr. Justice Neville granted the petition by Mr. W. H. Murray, chemist, 18 Elmshurst Mansions, Clapham, for the compulsory liquidation of Unol, Ltd. (See *C. & D.*, July 26, p. 107.)

**THE DISPENSARY (PENANG), LTD.**—The annual general meeting was held on June 24, when the Chairman (Dr. J. Kirk) said the net profits were not so large as in the previous period, and a slightly smaller dividend of 12 per cent. was recommended. It had also been advisable to carry \$2,500 to the reserve fund. After some discussion the balance-sheet was passed unanimously. The accounts show net profit for the year of \$11,993.13, making, with the carry-forward, a total of \$12,323.69 for distribution. The dividend of 12 per cent. absorbs \$7,800, directors' remuneration \$250, bonuses \$1,454; placing \$2,500 to reserve, leaves \$319.69 to be carried forward. Increase of staff and salaries and travelling expenses attached thereto affected the profits to some extent. The resignation of the managing director, Mr. A. MacIntosh Stewart, on the completion of his agreement, was accepted with regret, and Mr. J. M. Chalmers, assistant manager, had been appointed in his stead. Dr. T. H. Jamieson resigned his seat on the board on leaving for Europe on April 18, and Mr. A. M. Sellar was elected to fill his place. The retiring directors, Dr. J. Kirk and Dr. C. H. Hertz, were re-elected.

**STEPHEN SMITH & Co., LTD.**—The annual report for the year ended March 31, 1913, states that there has been a considerable increase in business, and that great progress has been made at the Tatachilla Vineyard in Australia. The directors are satisfied that the undertaking will yield much advantage to the company, and in order that the results of the annual working at the vineyard may be embodied in future balance-sheets, it is proposed that these shall be made up each year to April 30, instead of, as heretofore, on March 31. The premium received upon the issue of new preference shares, amounting to 3,273*l.* 1*s.*, has been carried to reserve; as also the sum of 4,726*l.* 3*9s.*, making together 8,000*l.* The reserve account now stands at 40,000*l.* The directors recommend the payment of the following dividends for the year—viz., 11½ per cent. on the ordinary shares (5 per cent. already paid) and 7½ per cent. on the preference shares (6 per cent. paid)—the additional 1½ per cent. on the latter it is proposed to pay, together with the dividend for the current half-year, on October 1, leaving 1,011*l.* 7*s.* to be carried forward. Of the 50,000 6 per cent. new cumulative preference shares offered for subscription in October last, 32,144 were applied for and allotted. The directors think this a satisfactory response. Since the closing of the books the loan of 15,000*l.* on mortgage of the Tatachilla Vineyard has been repaid.

## BANKRUPTCY REPORT.

**Re Joseph Ernest Breeze**, trading as Cox & Co., Gloucester, Coal Merchants.—Debtor was examined at Gloucester Bankruptcy Court on July 22. He stated that he had been in business as a chemist fifteen years ago at Brierley Hill. After five years in business he took to farming, with but small success. He finally became a coal merchant. The debtor's statement of affairs showed an estimated surplus of 111*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* The examination was adjourned.

## DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

**Hardman, Edgar Wm.**, 84 Wellington Road, and lodging at 27 Tonbridge Street, Leeds, Dealer in Drugs.—Trustee: E. Hardy, 92a Albion Street, Leeds. Dated, July 17; filed, July 23. Secured creditors, 132*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 39*l.*; estimated net assets, 100*l.* Among the creditors are: J. Van Essen & Co., London (9*l.*); J. Durant, Ltd., Bristol (3*l.*); Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull (9*l.*); Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds (6*l.*); J. Richardson & Co., Leicester, Ltd. (13*l.*); Raimes & Co., York (15*l.*); bankers' claim (52*l.*).

**Bush, Robert**, 129 London Road, Lowestoft, Chemist and Druggist. Trustee: A. E. Lark, Hall Quay Chambers, Great Yarmouth, C.A. Dated, July 15; filed, July 22. Secured creditors, 40*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 1,355*l.*; estimated net assets, 730*l.* The creditors include: Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. (10*l.*); Anderson, Anderson & Anderson, Ltd. (4*l.*); J. H. Browning & Co. (9*l.*); Beaufoy & Co. (11*l.*); Barclay & Sons, Ltd. (95*l.*); Crown Perfumery Co. (5*l.*); Dubois & Co. (3*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (20*l.*); J. J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd. (8*l.*); Hooper & Co. (4*l.*); Idris & Co., Ltd. (10*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons (9*l.*); Meggeson & Co., Ltd. (3*l.*); Osborne & Co., Ltd. (3*l.*); Warrick Bros., Ltd. (6*l.*); Bidwell, Bidwell & Co., Ltd., Axminster (5*l.*); T. Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley (6*l.*); Cupal, Ltd., Blackburn (8*l.*); Kosmos Photographics, Ltd., Letchworth (4*l.*); Zenobia, Ltd., Loughborough (3*l.*); Blyton, Astley & Co., Manchester (12*l.*); Mrs. R. Bush, Norwich (150*l.*); J. H. Haywood, Ltd., Nottingham (3*l.*); Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington (8*l.*); bankers' claim (712*l.*).

## POISONING FATALITIES.

EIGHTEEN deaths from the effect of taking poison have been reported during the last fortnight.

**Ammonia** caused the death of Gertrude Ann Clarkson (31) at Wakefield. A Coroner's jury found that she died by misadventure.

**Carbolic Acid.**—Edith Moss, married woman, Walton, Liverpool, and James Hughes (44), labourer, Ardwick, Manchester, poisoned themselves with carbolic-acid disinfectant.

**Caustic Potash.**—At Bradford a two-year-old child named Joseph Otway died from drinking caustic-potash solution.

**Corrosive Poison.**—Albert Ernest Shaw (21), plate worker, Birmingham, killed himself by taking a drink of some "smoking salts" used in the shop where he worked.—The suicidal death of Matthew Blythe (45), at Saltley, was also due to a corrosive acid.

**Laudanum.**—At the inquest at Workop on Laura Cooper, aged fifteen weeks, the evidence showed that the child died from opium-poisoning through being given a mixture containing laudanum, syrup of rhubarb, and essence of aniseed.

**Nicotine.**—Robert Sydenham, bulb-grower, Edgbaston, intentionally took some nicotine fumigant with fatal effect.

**Oxalic Acid.**—Florence Wickham Musgrave (42) committed suicide at Bristol by taking this chemical.—An elderly man died in Richmond Hospital from oxalic-acid poisoning. He is believed to be George Elliot (67), insurance agent, of Scarborough.

**Phosphorus.**—"Suicide" was the verdict at the inquest on Frances E. M. Benson (15), Fairwarp, who took some rat-poison containing phosphorus.

**Prussic Acid** was the lethal agent used for purposes of self-destruction by James Dooley (37), electrician, Warrington.

**Salt of Lemon** was used for suicidal purposes by Alice Phillips, the wife of a gas stoker, at Chorlton-on-Medlock.

**Spirit of Salt** was the suicidal agent used by John Keane, plasterer, Finsbury Park; Wm. Roberts, piano agent, Longsight; and Lucy Harriet Vine, domestic servant, Charlton, near Chichester.—Elizabeth Coppin (57) died at Yarmouth from taking spirit of salt by misadventure.

**Strychnine** poisoned John Edmund Cole, tradesman, Bournemouth, who took it in the form of rat-poison.

**Kind not Stated.**—At Sutton, Kate Fox, domestic servant, poisoned herself in her bedroom.



## BIRTHS.

BREEN.—At the Parkgate Pharmacy, Dublin, on July 5, the wife of E. J. Breen, M.P.S.I., of a son.

MELDRUM.—At Fauldmore, Rothesay, on July 25, the wife of William Meldrum, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

SAMWAYS.—On July 23, the wife of Ernest R. Samways, pharmacist, 213 St. Albans Road, Watford, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

O'NEILL—STEVENSON.—At Falls Road Methodist Church, Belfast, on July 16, by the Rev. W. J. Christie, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Lee, John Norman, third son of Mr. John O'Neill, Victoria, Canada, to Evelyn Mary (Eva), eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. G. Stevenson, druggist, and Mrs. Stevenson, 9 Glenview Terrace, Springfield Road, Belfast.

PENMAN—SMITH.—At St. Philip's Church, Southport, on July 26, John Penman, M.B., Ch.B., son of John Penman, Springburn, Glasgow, to Amy Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. John L. Smith, chemist and druggist, Salford and Southport.

ROACH—PASCOE.—At Wesley Chapel, Falmouth, on July 21, by the Rev. John Moffatt, John Trewhella, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Roach, Glenspey, Lelant, Cornwall, to Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pascoe, Wallsend, Harbour Terrace, Falmouth.

## DEATHS.

BROWNE.—At Sydney, N.S.W., Mr. Walter Browne, J.P., managing director of Lassetter & Co., George Street, Mr. Browne, who died suddenly of heart disease, was the brother of Mr. Frank Browne, Ph.C., Government analyst, Hong-Kong, and Mr. William Browne, Avenue Pharmacy, 509 Finchley Road, London, N.W.

COOPER.—At White Hill, Berkhamsted, on July 30, Sir Richard Powell Cooper, Bart., aged sixty-five. Sir Richard was head of the firm of W. Cooper & Nephews, sheep-dip manufacturers, Berkhamsted. He had for many years taken a practical interest in scientific agriculture and cattle-breeding, and had acquired a world-wide reputation for his pure-bred stock. Sir Richard was created a baronet in 1905, his son and heir being Mr. R. Ashmore Cooper, M.P.

MCGRAY.—At 19 Aline Street, Seaham Harbour, on July 22, William John McGray, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-one. Mr. McGray served in the Royal Army Medical Corps during the South African War. While studying for the Minor, which he passed in 1910, he was a frequent prizewinner in the *C. & D.* Students' Corner tournament.

MANNIN.—At 2 Upper Mount Street, Dublin, on July 22, Mr. Cornelius Mannin, Ph.C. Mr. Mannin, who was formerly at 2 Great Brunswick Street, and proprietor of the Medical Hall, Townsend Street, Dublin, was registered in 1876. The funeral took place on July 25.

MARTIN.—On July 18, Mrs. S. Martin, widow of Mr. John Martin, chemist and druggist, Nantwich, aged eighty.

PARKINSON.—At his residence, Grange-over-Sands, on July 23, Mr. Robert Parkinson, Ph.C., late of Messrs. Harrison, Parkinson & Co., chemists, Sun Bridge Road, Bradford, aged eighty-three. Mr. Parkinson was born in Bradford and received his early education there; this was extended at Ackworth School, Pontefract, and Tulketh Hall School, Preston. After studying at the School of Pharmacy he passed the examination for a pharmaceutical chemist in 1852. He afterwards proceeded to Giessen University and to Munich University, gaining his Ph.D. at Giessen in 1854. He joined Mr. Harrison in

the firm of Messrs. Harrison, Parkinson & Co. in the same year, succeeding his guardian, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Parkinson partially retired from business in 1889, but it was not until 1902 that he altogether severed his connection with the firm. The business was founded in 1817 by Mr. Maud, and the present partners are Messrs. John Jackson, H. R. Jackson, and W. K. Jackson. Mr. Parkinson was highly esteemed in Bradford, but he did not take a prominent part in civic affairs, although he was a Governor of the old Technical College. Mr. Parkinson was a member of the Society of Friends, and at one time was clerk to the Friends' Yorkshire Quarterly Meeting, and for twenty years was a director of the Friends' Provident Institution. He was a photographer in the collodion wet-plate days. His occasional lectures on chemistry and science at the Bradford Mechanics' Institute and at the Bradford Technical College in its early days were greatly valued. Mr. Parkinson's wife predeceased him by six years, but he leaves two unmarried daughters.

RIEDEL.—At Homburg, on July 28, Herr Kommerzienrat Fritz Riedel, director of J. D. Riedel, A.G., chemical manufacturers, Britz, Berlin. Mr. Riedel had been connected with the business for thirty-five years, and since it was formed into a limited company in 1905 had been a director, Herr Marc Fuchs being his fellow director. The company, a short history of which was given in the *C. & D.*, May 24, index folio 803, has offices in London at 13 and 14 Walbrook, E.C.

ROBINSON.—On July 23, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. J. B. Robinson, of Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Chesterfield, aged thirty-eight. Mrs. Robinson was sister to Mr. T. H. Bradley, chemist and druggist, Staveley.

WRIGHT.—At Leith Hospital, on July 16, Jessie Lind, eldest daughter of Mr. George Wright, chemist and druggist, Kirkgate, Leith, aged eighteen.

## WILLS PROVEN.

MR. GEORGE STEVENSON, chemist and druggist, King Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield, who died on June 13, intestate, left estate of the gross value of 188*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, with net personalty *nil*.

MR. WM. MEHARRY, 155 Duncairn Gardens, Belfast, dispenser, who died on March 30, left personal estate valued at 1,857*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Mary Ellen Meharry.

SIR WILLIAM JAMES BELL, M.A., LL.D., 38 St. James's Place, London, S.W., author of "The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts," who died on April 2, aged fifty-three, left estate of the gross value of 17,349*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 14,650*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The testator left to Mr. Harry Stanley Scrivener 400*l.*, his copyright in "The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts," and all notes, manuscripts, correspondence, and documents relating to that book.

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. KENNEDY has succeeded to the business of the late Mr. C. E. Marsden, chemist and druggist, at Stocksbridge.

MR. G. HEUGHAN, pharmacist, has taken over the business carried on by Mr. G. Butterfield, chemist and druggist, at 25 Northgate, Dewsbury.

THE PRIVATE FORMULÆ AND PRESCRIPTION-BOOKS of the late Mr. J. O. Stringer, chemist and druggist, Thames Street, Kingston-on-Thames, and Hampton Wick, have been purchased by Parke's Drug Stores, Ltd., 35 Market Place, Kingston.

SERUM OF MUMPS.—M. Roux, Director of the Pasteur Institute, reports that experiments have been made by MM. Nicolle and Conseil with serum taken from the parotid glands of patients suffering from mumps. Monkeys were inoculated with the serum and a mild form of the disease was produced, which gave immunity against further infection.

## SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**Sesquiterpene Alcohols in Eucalyptus Oils.**—Semmler and Tobias ("Berichte," 1913, 46, 2026) have isolated eudesmol in a state of purity from oil of eucalyptus. It melts at 79° to 80°, and not at 74° as originally stated by Baker and Smith. It boils at 270° to 272°. The authors find it to be a sesquiterpene alcohol,  $C_{15}H_{26}O$ , which on reduction yields dihydro-eudesmol,  $C_{15}H_{28}O$ , an alcohol melting at 82° and boiling at 255° to 260°. By dehydration with formic acid, eudesmol yields the terpene eudesmene,  $C_{15}H_{24}$ . From the oil of *Eucalyptus globulus* the same chemists have isolated another sesquiterpene alcohol,  $C_{15}H_{26}O$ , to which they have assigned the name globulol. It boils at 283°. It is suggested that the same relationship exists between these two alcohols as between borneol and isoborneol.

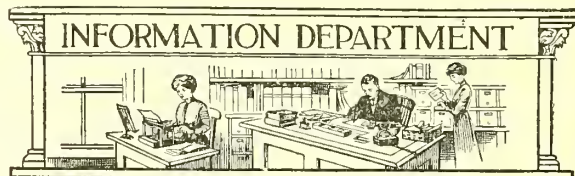
**A New Hypnotic.**—Messrs. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. have secured a German patent for the manufacture of a new hypnotic from orange-leaves (D.R.P. 260481). Five kilos. of dried orange-leaves is macerated with 40 litres of hot water, and allowed to stand overnight at 40° to 50°. The liquid is separated from the leaves, and the latter again macerated with hot water. The liquid is then evaporated to about one-fourth of its bulk, filtered, and the concentration completed *in vacuo*, until a thick syrup is obtained. This is treated with alcohol and allowed to stand all night. The precipitate is filtered off and dried. It has a sweetish taste, with a bitter after-taste, and is soluble in cold water, with a brownish colour. Excellent hypnotic properties are claimed for it.

**The Essential Oil of Crithmum Maratinum.**—Francesconi and Seronagiotto ("Art. R. Acad. Lincei," 1913, 231) have examined the essential oil distilled from *Crithmum maratinum* grown in Sardinia, and find it to differ from that distilled from French-grown plants. Both oils contain dill-apiol and *p*-cymene. The French oil contains *d*-pinene, dipentene, and thymol methyl ether, and the Sardinian oil contains  $\beta$ -phellandrene and a new terpene to which the name crithmene has been given. A solid paraffinoid body melting at 63° is also present. Crithmene forms a benzylamine compound melting at 103° to 104°, and two isomeric nitroso-chlorides melting at 101° to 102° and 103° to 104° respectively. It also yields a dihydrochloride melting at 52°, which is identical with terpinene dihydrochloride. Its constitution appears to be that of a *p*-menthadiene.

**Adulteration of Wormseed.**—K. Enz, in a German pharmaceutical periodical, calls attention to a santonin-free wormseed. This in general appearance closely resembles the genuine product, but is smaller and either without visible overlapping scales or with not more than eight to ten of these. The author leaves it open as to whether these are buds of true wormseed or are derived from *Artemisia ramosa*. He inclines to the latter view. The estimation of santonin-content is advocated as the best check on the use of santonin-free wormseed as an adulterant. Seminormal alcoholic potash (or soda) at once colours slightly crushed genuine wormseed a deep orange with a reddish-brown tinge, while the santonin-free drug gives a yellow-green coloration, only becoming brown after the lapse of some minutes. The latter test fails with mixtures of the two products.

**Lignum Nephriticum.**—An exhaustive historical study of this dye-wood by H. J. Möller appears in the "Berichte der Deutschen Pharmazeutischen Gesellschaft (1913), p. 88." The paper is accompanied by coloured plates showing the appearance of the wood and colour of the solutions, uncoloured reproductions of the leaves and fruits, as well as a map showing its habitat in the American Continent. The conclusions arrived at are that "Lignum Nephriticum" is a Mexican wood species, of which the original plant is not yet known. The author, in the course of his survey, had made a comparative examination of the pith of the plants, which were mentioned as original plants of Lignum Nephriticum Mexicanum. As a result not one of the twelve hypotheses hitherto established could be retained. It was found that the pith of all the examined *Pterocarpus* kinds—and only the pith of these—gave with lime-water the sky-blue fluorescence so characteristic of the Mexican wood. The author concludes that the original plant of F. Hernandez "Coatlís" (=Tlapalez patli), or "Lignum Nephriticum Mexicanum," which has been sought for in vain by so many investigators for 300 years is a Mexican *pterocarpus*. Botanical analyses then showed that the original plant of "Coatlís" must be *Pterocarpus Amphymentium*, DC., and that the original plant of "Onauhechinacensis" (the other type of "Lignum nephriticum Mexicanum," so named by F. Hernandez) is probably *Pterocarpus orbiculatus*, DC. Other botanical analyses, according to this author, show that

the original plants of "Lignum nephriticum Philippinense," according to the decisions of E. D. Merriells, are *Pterocarpus indicus*, Willdenow, and *P. echinatus*, Persoon, as well as *P. Blancoi*, Merriells. The origin of "Lignum nephriticum nigrum brasiliense" is a Brazilian species of *Pterocarpus*, probably *P. violaceus*, Vogel. The pith of each *Pterocarpus* kind can, in a way, be said to be a "Lignum nephriticum," as the pith of all gives a sky-blue fluorescent extract, although in a different degree; red sandalwood, for example, slower than "Narra" wood.



Postal Address:  
C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.  
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS CANNON LONDON" (two words).  
Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines).

## INFORMATION WANTED.

Would any reader who knows please inform us by postcard or telephone of the names and addresses of the agents or makers of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 156/25. "Impervo."
- 153/343. Puritol wax.
- 153/342. Loraine cream.
- 152/350. Berg oil; suppliers.
- 147/28. "Empire" corn-silk.
- 753/341. Silk Potana skin-food.
- 152/35. Altona drops; suppliers.
- 153/340. "Zodia," for healing cuts.
- 155/54. "Doyle's Ducats": makers.
- 153/55. "Euritol Cachets": makers.
- 155/35. "Record" salvarsan syringe.
- 153/34. "Petremol," for internal use.
- 157/54. Silifrom bougies: who makes?
- 155/34. Vichy water, source Alexandria.
- 151/60. "Simplex" soothers: makers.
- 157/50. "Uropurgol": source of supply.
- 151/23. "Corona" medicator; address of makers.
- 157/38. Mitchell's salve, a hard ointment in sticks.
- 156/30. "Viking," a preparation for cleaning tennis-shoes.
- 151/21. The Embroint Manufacturing Co.: present address.
- 152/19. "Vitamine" or "Vitamine" (remedy for beri-beri): supply.

## INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles are obtainable wholesale. We shall be glad to repeat the information to others who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

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|--|--|
| Atoleine, 156/29   | Protagulin, 154/14                               |
| Auctioneers for chemists' goods, 152/44                            | Pulmotor apparatus, 144/56                       |
| Buckthorn-bark, 155/25   | "Reaper" corn-rings, 152/25                      |
| "Canthos" blistering-plaster, 151/33                               | Rimless cachets and apparatus, 152/350           |
| Carbonate of magnesia in blocks, 152/35                            | "Risco" disinfectant, 153/342                    |
| Castor oil, agents for French, Italian, and Belgian makers, 152/34 | Rose d'Asie Creme Savon, 142/3                   |
| Cystopurin tablets, 137/7  | Salutis soap, supply, 157/49                     |
| Danderine, 148/2   | Sharratt's fumigators, 156/301                   |
| Davies' triple-spring arch support, 154/20                         | Sulfogenol, 157/50                               |
| De Graelle's Tonique (hair-wash), 133/43                           | Thermolaine, 149/35                              |
| Delatone, 147/281  | Thialon, 137/32                                  |
| Dentistol, 155/300   | "Third Hand" specialities, 138/21                |
| De Roos' Guttæ Vitæ, 159/39  | Throat-pastilles (in 2-oz. tins), makers, 138/51 |
| Desiccated milk, 154/72  | "Union" beetle-paste, 147/286                    |
| Digestive tea (makers), 136/3                                      | Uvæ Ursi leaves (Japanese inquiry), 135/64       |
| Dressing-combs, 145/44   | Vandeleur's dentifrices, 147/232                 |
| "Dyseleine," 153/341   | Wire-handled throat-brushes, 136/49              |
| Mars oil, 153/41   | Wyborn's syrup of manna, 148/9                   |
| Moro tuberculin test, 153/42                                       |  |
| Mystin, 157/28   |  |
| Pandora baby-powder, 153/340                                       |  |



## OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

### The Conference of 1913,

your report of which is a journalistic triumph, will be memorable in the annals of British Pharmacy, if only for the bold pronouncement of its Chairman, whose demand that pharmacists shall in future have an equal place with doctors on the Pharmacopœia Commission, and his draft of a British Imperial Pharmacopœia Bill, mark a new departure in our history. The demand has, he reminded us, been made before, but never so cogently, so confidently, or with such an evident show of reason. Mr. Umney rightly based his demand upon the position given to us by the Insurance Act, and it is reassuring to have from such an authority so bold an assertion of our improved status, the rights it gives us, and the work to which it calls us. We are no longer the servants of the doctors, but of the State, which, by recognising our superiority in the knowledge of drugs and pharmaceutical processes, calls us to a higher work than that to which we have hitherto been admitted. It is not self-interest only, but interest in the public welfare that leads us to claim the right to exercise our proper function, and we should be wanting in duty both to ourselves and the community if we did not do it. The Imperial Pharmacopœia is a matter which, though it does not arise directly out of this, is connected with it, and is of equal importance, but it cannot be discussed in a brief note. Mr. Umney's draft Bill will be studied with keen interest, and will probably be accepted in its main features by most pharmacists at home and abroad.

### Your "Presidential Survey"

of the B.P.C. is really more than its title promises, and the reprint will be treasured by recipients not only for its notices of the pharmaceutical career of the thirty-four distinguished men who have been Presidents of the Conference, but as a reflection in little of the history of the Conference itself. History is perhaps always most attractive in proportion as it is biographical, and certainly the interest of any record of the Conference must for ordinary pharmacists centre round its most prominent figures. In the long roll of names whose bearers the Conference has delighted to honour there is not one that does not cast back a reflected honour on the profession to which he belongs; and it is good to find that so many of them have been content to remain to the end of life in the retail branch, having apparently found there sufficient opportunity for the realisation of all that was in them, and the satisfaction of their best ambitions. It is also a matter for congratulation that all the Presidents, whether from the wholesale or the retail, have disinterestedly vied with each other in pursuit of the highest object of the Conference, the perfection of pharmacy for its own sake. Strictly trade interests, though they have of late been less prominently brought forward than they once were, have not been forgotten; the Addresses, though less directly ethical than at first, are as high as ever in tone. The progress of science has raised our conception of what pharmacy ought to be; the shop, here at any rate, has receded, the laboratory has advanced in importance; and morally we now take for granted much on which fifty years ago it was necessary to insist. The whole trade will thank you for this admirable record of an institution to which our progress is largely due.

### The Insets

in your Summer Issue appear to be more attractive, more artistic, and more numerous than ever. This is as it should be, for practice makes perfection, and you have certainly been a long time at the work. It would be an interesting exercise to refer back to one of the old summer numbers and find out how many of the old advertisers are still at the front and still utilising what was then a unique method of making their goods known by means of insets. I never was in the happy position of having any use for an inset myself, but I can

understand why progressive houses constantly take advantage of the idea, and why so many manufacturing houses of standing are represented in the Summer Issue by means of a supplement. These firms must find that the advertisements pay them, or we would not see their insets so regularly, and it is no surprise that new aspirants are constantly coming into the field and adopting the same methods.

### This Reference to Past History

naturally leads me to reflect on your singularly interesting survey of the London wholesale houses of fifty years ago and the firms that represent them to-day. The two comments that are suggested by this survey are, first, the great antiquity of many of these firms; some of them go back close on 250 years, and notwithstanding that great age they still show a vigorous, healthy, progressive vitality. The other is the extraordinary shrinkage in the number of firms. You give a list of fifty firms of standing half-a-century ago, and these to-day are represented by only thirty-three. While all those now in existence are apparently in flourishing circumstances, it is interesting to note how others have grown up in the much-extended field of medicine manufacturing. In the Metropolis we have such firms as Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., and others who were not known when the Conference was founded. These exemplify, just as some of the older houses do, the fact that crude drugs are less in demand by the public than they were in the days of our youth, and that wholesale druggists have become manufacturers in a wider sense than they were half-a-century ago.

### One Link with the Past

that still remains unbroken is our old friend Francis Sutton, whom you recall as one of the founders of the Conference. It would have been unpardonable had we in our Jubilee celebrations forgotten to pay him our tribute of respect, and I am sincerely glad that you have saved us from what would have been a serious dereliction of duty. I never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Sutton, but I knew his book well, for I bought a copy thirty years ago and used it regularly, and I have always regarded the author of "Volumetric Analysis" as possessing an originality that really amounted to genius. Mr. Sutton is comparatively unknown to the younger generation of pharmacists, which is accounted for by his having so long ago retired from retail pharmacy, and ceasing to take any official part in pharmaceutical affairs. Possibly also his classic book is found only in few shop libraries, its place having been taken by the little handbooks issued by pharmacy teachers as short and easy guides to B.P. volumetric work; but in spite of this he is worthy of our highest admiration, for it must always be to every British pharmacist a source of pride that a publication of such sterling character and world-wide fame was thought out and written while its author was still a working pharmacist.

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ADMINISTERING PILLS.—Dr. P. M. Muttukumaru (Bandaravella, Ceylon) writes to the "British Medical Journal" that he has found the following method very simple and effective: Place the pill under the tongue, take a mouthful of water, and swallow it. [The method is old, but bears repeating.—ED.]

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, when entertaining members of the British Medical Association at his house near Crowborough, recalled that once in America the chairman at a dinner at which he was present remarked that it was a sinister fact that, although Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was supposed to be a doctor, no living patient of his had ever been seen. The explanation is that Sir Arthur, although trained as a medical man, employs his knowledge in the profession of literature.



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## Editorial Articles.

### Medical Benefit Improvements.

MR. GLYN-JONES has had the Grand Committee of the House of Commons with him in the new clause which he proposed for the Insurance Act Amendment Bill to provide a committee of pharmacists in each county and county borough, synonymous with the local Medical Committees. We are sure that these new committees, by whatever name they may be called, will be of great service in administering Medical Benefit. The clause has been altered in Committee, and is still subject to revision by the House. It has a corollary in the provision, also agreed to, which will give the Commissioners power to make regulations for dealing more expeditiously with the charges upon the Drug Fund. It is yet too early to comment upon, or even to surmise, what this new provision may do. The Bill may become law before the first grouse falls to the gun on the Twelfth, but it is still subject to ministerial expedients for winding-up the Session with as little friction as possible. Whatever happens, we think we are expressing the feeling of the trade in saying that Mr. Glyn-Jones has again done it service by his quite unexpected action in these matters. The amendments originated with him; indeed, the Insurance Act is a subject in which he is regarded in Parliament as an authority. We had proof of this a few days ago, when in our presence a Cabinet Minister came to consult him in regard to how the Bill was going on. The respect which he showed to the opinion of the member for Stepney, cogently and graphically expressed, compelled the reflection that pharmacists in this country have an inestimable advantage through having Mr. Glyn-Jones, one of themselves, in Parliament. It necessarily follows that something should be done very shortly to keep him there.



## Patent-medicine Inquiry.

WE understand that the report drafted by Sir Henry Norman is practically completed, and will be in the hands of the members of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines very shortly. Notwithstanding the desire expressed by Sir Henry that the inquiry should be brought to a close at the end of the present Session, the consideration of the draft report will be postponed until next Session. In that event a formal report will be presented by the Committee, recommending their reappointment next Session. The reasons for the delay in the presentation of the Committee's conclusions are stated to be the temporary absence of the Chairman on official business in Vienna, and the fact that several members of the Committee have been on the Grand Committee on the Insurance Act Amendment Bill. In the short time that remains of the present Session justice could not possibly be done by the Committee to a report which will affect commercial interests so profoundly in some respects, and at the same time consider one of the oldest and most intricate laws on the Statute Book. It is understood that the report will review the Medicine Stamp Acts, as to the amendment of which some suggestions may be made.

## Medical Prescriptions Bill.

IN the House of Lords on Friday, July 25, Lord Lamington introduced a Bill to restrict the undue use of medical prescriptions. Lord Lamington, as Mr. Cochrane Baillie, sat in the House of Commons as member for North St. Pancras from 1886 to 1890, and was Governor of Queensland from 1895 to 1901 and Governor of Bombay from 1903 to 1907. His Bill deals with a subject which is often discussed, but has not hitherto come within the range of practical politics, its object being (as explained in a preliminary memorandum) to prevent medical prescriptions which contain scheduled poisons from being used as a means of obtaining an undue quantity of the medicine prescribed. "At present," the memorandum states, "it is not an uncommon practice for a patient who has received a prescription from his or her doctor to use the prescription again and again without further medical authority. It is obvious that this practice, in some cases at least, leads to abuses. If a doctor sees a patient and prescribes a certain quantity of a certain medicine it by no means follows that the doctor intends the patient to use that medicine repeatedly or indiscriminately. The Bill proposes, therefore, that where a medicine prescribed by a doctor contains a scheduled poison the prescription is not to be dispensed more than once unless the doctor gives directions either specifying the number of times it may be dispensed and supplied to the patient or stating that it may be supplied to him or her as often or in such quantities as is desired." We subjoin the text of the Bill:

### A BILL INTITULED

An Act to restrict the undue use of certain Medical Prescriptions.

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

*Provisions as to Prescriptions containing Scheduled Poisons.*—1.—(1) Where a medical practitioner prescribes for use by a patient a medicine which contains any article for the time being specified in the schedule to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, the prescription shall be in writing and shall contain the postal address of the medical practitioner and shall be signed by him with his full name.

(2) The medicine authorised by a prescription to which

this Act applies shall not be dispensed or supplied more than once or in quantity greater than the quantity prescribed unless the prescription contains a direction by the medical practitioner specifying the number of times the medicine may be supplied in the quantity prescribed or stating that it may be supplied as often or in such quantities as is desired.

(3) Where a prescription to which this Act applies specifies that the medicine in the quantity prescribed may be dispensed or supplied more than once it shall be the duty of a chemist who dispenses or supplies the medicine to mark clearly and legibly on the face of the prescription his name and business address, together with the date on which the medicine is dispensed or supplied by him in pursuance of the prescription, and when it appears from the names and dates upon the prescription that the medicine has been dispensed or supplied the full number of times specified by the medical practitioner, or where the medicine is not to be dispensed or supplied more than once, it shall be the duty of the chemist to retain the prescription, and it shall not be lawful for a chemist or any other person in pursuance of that prescription thereafter again to dispense or supply the medicine prescribed; but nothing in this provision shall prevent a chemist from dispensing or supplying any such medicine if a new prescription which complies with the provisions of this Act is produced to him.

(4) Where a prescription to which this Act applies is produced to a chemist for the purpose of the medicine prescribed being dispensed or supplied, and the prescription does not comply with the provisions of this Act, it shall not be lawful for the chemist to dispense or supply the medicine prescribed, and he shall retain the prescription, but if practicable he shall forward it forthwith to the medical practitioner by whom the medicine was prescribed.

*Offences.*—2.—(1) If any chemist or any other person dispenses or supplies, or allows to be dispensed or supplied, any medicine prescribed by a prescription to which this Act applies in contravention of this Act, or fails or neglects to retain a prescription which under this Act it is his duty to retain, he shall be liable on summary conviction for a first offence to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and for a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(2) If for the purpose of obtaining, either for himself or for any other person, any medicine which contains any article specified in the schedule to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, any person makes any false statement or produces any false prescription, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

*Definitions.*—3.—In this Act unless the context otherwise requires—

"Medical practitioner" means a duly qualified medical practitioner;

"Chemist" means any person, firm, or body corporate entitled to carry on the business of a chemist or druggist under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

"Medicine" includes any substance or preparation used in the treatment of disease, whether directed to be taken internally or to be used externally.

*Short Title.*—4.—This Act may be cited as the Medical Prescriptions Act, 1913.

The Bill is introduced late in the Session, and for the purpose of consideration by those interested—viz., chemists, doctors, and the public, all of whom are affected by its provisions. Lord Lamington could not have introduced it at a more favourable period. That stupendous measure, the National Insurance Act, among other innovations, introduced the principle that medical prescriptions written for insured persons may be dispensed once only, and whether a prescription contain scheduled poison or not, the medicine may not be dispensed again by the chemist for the insured person without a written prescription from the doctor. As this innovation is now working smoothly, and with little inconvenience to anybody, it will be difficult for chemists, at least, to advance any arguments why the principle should not be extended to the rest of the population. Nevertheless, there are points in the Bill and omissions from it which show that the conditions of the practice of medicine and pharmacy have not been fully considered. For example, the provisions apply solely to prescriptions written by any "duly qualified medical practitioner,"

by which term a person registered under the Medical Acts is generally understood. If so, they do not apply to prescriptions written by other persons—*e.g.*, foreign medical practitioners. On the other hand, if the provisions are made to apply to these it would be practically impossible for chemists in this country to dispense them, as they rarely conform to the conditions specified in Clause 1. Prescriptions written by unqualified persons are not covered by the terms of the Bill, and it is doubtful if a prescription written by a patient himself is, although Section 2 (2) appears to cover this; if it do, the sub-clause is very serious, because it will directly affect the selling of poisons, and place a quite unnecessary burden upon chemists of being on their guard in respect to most sales of articles containing scheduled poisons. It will be observed that the sub-clause does not refer to "a prescription to which this Act applies," but the terms are such as to embrace every medicinal speciality sold to the public. We need go no further into the matter at present, but we bring the Bill before the trade as one which they should consider very carefully in the coming session of Association meetings.

### Scarcity of Chemists' Assistants.

No subject is at the present moment of more pressing interest to pharmacists of the British Empire than is the difficulty of getting sufficient qualified and efficient assistants. This has been acutely felt in Great Britain during the present year, consequent upon Insurance Act dispensing and the legal necessity of having this done by qualified men, but the difficulty is also felt in other parts of the Empire abroad, particularly in South Africa and in India and the East. Less so in Australia, which is becoming like Canada in so far as less reliance is placed upon the home market for the supply of chemists' assistants. Canada rarely appeals to the home country in this regard, and only then for men capable of undertaking high positions in manufacturing. The Dominion has for more than a generation had efficient systems of training, the direct effect of which is the production within its own borders of fully qualified pharmacists; and although home men have little difficulty in finding situations when they emigrate to Canada, they are not asked to go, and that is where Canada differs from other parts of the Empire beyond the seas. Australia has a new race of young pharmacists growing up, who, like Canadians, have been educated and examined within the Commonwealth; and, as we recently advised, Australian employers are reaching a point at which they do not invite men at home to go out there, the supply of Australian trained men being at present equal to the demand. New Zealand is getting into a similar position, and does not come often on the home market for assistants, but competent and good men who go out there seldom have any difficulty in being quickly suited. In India and the East the dearth of good qualified assistants has been particularly marked during the past five years, and latterly has become acute. A City merchant informed us the other day that a few years ago, when a vacancy occurred in the East, he rarely had less than a score of men to choose from; now, when there is offered a situation worth 300*l.* a year to begin, and prospects of a partnership at the end of seven years, he can count the applications from good men on the fingers of one hand. Pharmacists in South Africa have a similar experience, and the various Pharmacy Boards are backing up the efforts of South African chemists to encourage a

supply of Colonial-trained assistants, so that within the last year or two South African chemists have been taking apprentices, and this on account of the difficulty of getting a sufficient number of assistants from home. This is a fact of great significance. Those who know the Colonial spirit—who are aware that an efficient apprenticeship usually includes dusting, bottle-washing, an occasional errand, and other little things which the best of us have had to do when apprentices, and been the better for it—know that in South Africa these shop duties are considered to be the work of the Kaffir boys. So it is difficult to get the right sort of white boys as apprentices there. The home demand for qualified assistants was first stimulated by the High Court decision in 1890 in what is known as the Wheeldon case. This made it essential that the retail sale of poisons should be conducted, or supervised, by registered chemists. That gave great stimulus to qualification. The demand for qualified men was increased also when the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, passed. It requires that each shop in which the business of a chemist and druggist is carried on must be *bona fide* managed by a registered chemist. The scarcity that would ensue upon the institution of Medical Benefit under the National Insurance Act was foreseen, and the actuality has not come short of the anticipation, although it must be said that the supply of qualified men is not so inadequate as to interfere with the efficiency of the pharmacy service. The real trouble is that the days have gone by when chemists could pick and choose from among many assistants, and the condition is reversed, assistants now being able to pick and choose their employers. Other causes than those which we have mentioned have been at work to produce this unsatisfactory condition of the pharmaceutical labour market. Not only has the demand been increasing, but the supply has been decreasing, and measures have been approved which limit the supply of the raw material at the outset. We propose to deal with these factors in a subsequent article.

### British Imperial Pharmacopœia.

The medical view of Mr. J. C. Umney's Presidential Address as expressed by "The Lancet" is not unfavourable to the pharmacists' interest. Our contemporary says:

"The suggestion, or rather the demand, made by the President in his address that, in the revision of the British Pharmacopœia, pharmacists should be officially recognised is not new, and is certainly deserving of serious consideration. At present the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council is assisted voluntarily, and, let it be added, ably, by a committee of pharmacists, but Mr. J. C. Umney, who is a member of that committee, says he is confident that this is the last occasion upon which pharmacists will aid in the revision of the Pharmacopœia on the present conditions. Briefly, what Mr. Umney proposes is that a British Imperial Pharmacopœia Commission should be set up by Act of Parliament, and that on that commission medicine and pharmacy should alike be represented. It must be acknowledged that without the aid of pharmacists the Pharmacopœia could not be produced satisfactorily, and if they in future refuse their assistance, unless they share the honours of revision equally with the representatives of medicine, the position will be a delicate one. No doubt the difficulty will be solved by the use of common sense."

A judicious utterance on the whole; but until the Pharmacopœia of 1914 is published, little can be said, and not much more done, as regards the British Imperial Pharmacopœia. By that time the General Medical Council may have the opportunity of expressing itself on the subject. If it were to meet pharmacists halfway (which would be an admirable use of common sense) the path for a new enactment would be much smoother.



### The Origin of Thyroid Medication.

Professor George R. Murray, who delivered the address in medicine at the annual meeting last week of the British Medical Association, chose for his subject a survey of the aspects of internal secretion in disease. An interesting part of the address was that dealing with thyroid medication, in which Dr. Murray traced the commencement of the treatment of myxœdema with thyroid gland. Transplantation of the thyroid gland in a patient afflicted with myxœdema gave good results, due, as it was pointed out, to the immediate absorption of the contents of the grafted gland. Dr. Murray followed up this by preparing a glycerin extract of the thyroid gland of the sheep, which was administered subcutaneously. This method of administration served its purpose, but had many drawbacks, which were removed in 1892 when it was shown that the extract is equally active given by the mouth. It was mentioned that the first case of myxœdema treated by thyroid extract is still alive and well, a condition of health being maintained by a dose of 10m. of liquid thyroid extract each weekday, or 6½ oz. in the course of the year. Less than a gallon of thyroid extract in all has therefore maintained the patient, a woman, in health for twenty-two years. No variation of the dose has been found necessary. In some cases the best results can only be obtained by adjusting the dose from time to time according to the physiological requirements in a manner which some patients learn and do accurately for themselves. So complete is the recovery that, provided the climacteric period has not been reached, the functional activity of even the reproductive system may be completely restored.

### A Notable Exhibition.

The Medical Exhibition in the King's Library of the British Museum, which will be open during the first fortnight in August for the special benefit of the International Medical Congress, should be visited by all pharmacists whose interest in medical MSS. and books of ancient date has been stimulated by the exhibition in Wigmore Street. About fifty MSS. of exceptional value are on view. The earliest of them is a Greek papyrus of the first or second century, the earliest other than papyri is a facsimile of the famous Bower MS., a treatise in Sanscrit, dating from the fourth century. Among the Arabic MSS. shown are one of the third Book of Avicenna's Canon, dated 1131, and one of a treatise by Ibn Butlân, written in 1133, of which a Persian translation dated 1123, the date of the foundation of St. Bartholomew's, is also on view. This is the oldest Persian MS. in the Museum. The date of the treatise itself is about 1083. Particularly interesting to us are a MS. of the Herbal of Apuleius, of the tenth century, with its curious frontispiece of Plato, Æsculapius, and the Centaur displayed; another of Anglo-Saxon Leechdoms of the eleventh century; one of the Herbal of Dioscorides, with very curious drawings, of the twelfth century; and a treatise of Isidore of Seville, of the ninth. Among the finest MSS. in the exhibition are those of the Chartulary of Abingdon, of the twelfth century, and of a treatise by Bernard of Gordon, written in 1307. The latter is to be the subject of a paper before the Congress by Mr. H. Idris Bell, M.A. (Oxon.), the son of Mr. C. C. Bell, formerly of Epworth. Other fine old books and MSS. are also exhibited, and descriptive slips are attached to them.



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## WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

### Insurance Act Amendment Bill.

In Grand Committee on July 24, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., moved to amend Clause 10 by abolishing the separate bodies of Commissioners for the four countries, and argued that the present system led to great confusion. Mr. Masterman declined to accept the amendment, and stated that there is no precedent for attempting to run anything of the kind from Whitehall. It is the intention of the Government, he added, to introduce a new clause making new conditions in regard to the question of accounting, and at the same time to overcome the difficulties which have been found to arise in consequence of overlapping and the movement of insured persons from one country to another. After some further discussion the clause was withdrawn, Mr. Thomas being satisfied that it is the intention of the Government to smooth over the existing administrative difficulties.

### MATERNITY BENEFIT.

In the course of the debate on July 25 on the new Maternity Benefit clause of Mr. G. Locker-Lampson, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones said that even the suggested modification [to make the benefit payable to the mother or some other person nominated by her] did not help him to support the particular proposal before the Committee. He realised that sentiment might enter on one side or the other into the consideration of the matter, but he tested the proposal in the first place in this way. Mr. Glyn-Jones proceeded to say :

I do not think that there is a married member of this Committee who, if he were making some special provision to meet the circumstances arising from his wife's confinement, would not resent being told that he should put that money into a money-box and hand the key over to his wife. I do not think that there is one of us who would not bitterly resent that suggestion, and I am not prepared to act as if the men of the insured population required some different enactment by law than that which we consider needful for ourselves. There is another very serious consideration. The responsibility of providing for the woman at that time is the husband's, and we do not, of course, propose to take away from him his legal responsibility to provide for her. Among other things, he ought to provide her with proper attention, he ought to provide her with a midwife or with a doctor, and, even if the wife engages the nurse or the doctor, the man is responsible to pay those people. Having by law said that it is a legal responsibility resting upon the husband to make the provision, it appears, as the Amendment is now suggested, that the only person who is to be prohibited from touching the money is the husband.

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson: The hon. member has misunderstood me. I proposed to say "to the mother or some person nominated by her," and that brings in the husband.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: I beg the hon. member's pardon. If the wife chooses to nominate the husband, he may take the money—[Hon. Members: "Yes"]—but it is to be the wife's privilege of saying whether that is to be done or not.

The hon. member proceeded to refer to the thrifty husbands, who provide amply for their wives, and the fix they might be put in by receiving bills from doctors and nurses after the wives have appropriated the benefit money, adding :

"The question of the economical position of women is a big one. It may be the time will come when we shall have to make women absolutely independent, economically, of their husbands, but so long as the family life is run as it now is, such a proposal as this would, in fact, be deemed, although not so intended, to be an insult by most of the working men of this country. It is one which we should not impose upon them, unless we are satisfied that there are really so many exceptional cases that they ought to be dealt with. . . . If working men themselves, in their own societies, choose to make a rule that this benefit shall be paid to any particular person, they have a perfect right to do so; but for Parliament to come in and tell my constituents that they cannot be entrusted with money which the State has enabled them to provide in order to meet their own legal responsibilities will arouse great opposition."

After further discussion the clause was agreed to.

The proceedings were resumed on Monday, and on the question of the nomination of a relative to receive the Maternity Benefit money Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones said :

A good deal of sentiment is being talked about the whole question. I do think at any rate that those of us who have something to do with administration right throughout the year should have some voice in the matter. It is all very well for hon. gentlemen here to say that the woman should nominate some relative. I cannot help thinking that members of this Committee who are talking about the subject really do not appreciate what lies at the bottom of this matter, and the present difficulty that at present exists in the manner of its administration. It is a great pity that this question came before this Committee without the Government having made up its mind to provide for us the machinery which would carry this out. Hon. members said nomination. By that you mean that you are to enable the woman to protect herself against the exceptional husband. How can she? That is the very man who will be nominated, if I know anything about it. Of course he will take care that she will nominate him. You have said already it is her benefit. Is it her legal property? Is that woman coming to us as a Committee, and will we be in direct dealings with her, and with the approved society? You have rightly said that the benefit shall be for her. Is that 30s. her legal property? The husband is the only person who has contractual arrangements with the approved society. No claim can be made apart from the husband; what is the good of pretending to protect the woman in this way, by saying that she may nominate somebody else. The first thing she has got to do is to get hold of a card for the evidence that will enable that claim to be made. I am not sure that unless you are amending the Act in other particulars the woman is at all likely to act apart from her husband in this matter. You have said the benefit is her benefit. I think [Mr. Locker-Lampson] said that the benefit is hers, and that she may give a discharge for it. Then you go and say that the husband may give a discharge. That is all that is reasonable to be expected to be done in protecting her, and I cannot see from an administration point of view how the Insurance Committee are going to deal with this matter if you bring in the other items "nomination." How are we to verify these nominations? It is difficult enough to verify claims.

### MEDICAL BENEFIT.

Mr. O'Grady moved the repeal of the portion of the principal Act which excludes insured persons in Ireland from Medical Benefit and fixes the present rate of contributions payable by insured persons in Ireland. Mr. Masterman resisted this, as the Departmental Committee appointed to consider the matter has not yet reported. Mr. Devlin and Mr. G. Roberts stated that there is a demand for the extension to Ireland of Medical Benefit. The clause was defeated by 28 votes to 17.

Very little progress was made with the Bill on Wednesday, and shortly before the adjournment on that day the critical situation was discussed. It was pointed out by Mr. Masterman that unless the Committee concluded its deliberations on Thursday the Bill would be lost, and it was eventually decided that the discussions should proceed on Thursday until the agenda paper had been exhausted, and that the House should be asked to give power to the Committee to continue its labours until any hour. In the interval between the sittings of Wednesday and Thursday a conference took place between the Financial Secretary, and the movers of various amendments on the paper as to the precedence which should be given to these amendments, and as to the withdrawal of others of a highly controversial nature.

### DISPENSING PROVISIONS.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., in moving the subjoined new clause on Wednesday, asked permission to omit the word "pharmaceutical," and said it was necessary that there should be some such representative bodies, as was suggested, in connection with the supply of drugs, medicines, and appliances to insured persons :

In every county or county borough there shall be elected in accordance with regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners, by the persons, firms, and bodies corporate, who have agreed to supply drugs, medicines, and appliances to insured persons whose medical benefit is administered by the committee, a local *pharmaceutical* committee, and it shall, subject to regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners, be consulted by the insurance committee on all general questions affecting the supply of drugs, medi-



cines, and appliances to insured persons, and shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as may be determined by the Insurance Commissioners.

Mr. Masterman agreed that it was highly useful that such bodies should be set up in the various counties or towns.

Mr. J. O'Grady asked for an assurance from Mr. Masterman that the clause would not exclude anyone included under the Act of 1908, and, this having been given, the clause was agreed to.

On Thursday Mr. Glyn-Jones moved the following clause :

Where it is made the duty of an insurance committee under the provisions of this Act or of the principal Act, or of regulations made thereunder, to ascertain, in respect of any matter affecting the administration of medical benefit in the area, the opinions and wishes of the medical practitioners who have entered into agreements with the insurance committee for the attendance and treatment of insured persons whose medical benefit is administered by the committee, they shall do so through a committee appointed by such practitioners in accordance with regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners, and such committee shall perform such duties and shall exercise such powers as may be determined by the Insurance Commissioners and in any area in which within three months of the time of the passing of this Act no local medical committee has been recognised under the provisions of section sixty-two of the principal Act, a committee elected in the manner hereinbefore provided shall be recognised as the local medical committee for that area.

In the course of his speech moving the addition of this clause to the Bill, Mr. Glyn-Jones said the Committee must look at the clause from the point of view of the Insurance Committees. The clause does not interfere with the local Medical Committee, and therefore it is necessary that there should be a committee representative of the doctors on the panel to deal with matters which affect them and them only. The clause was carried, with the following alterations: the time mentioned was extended from three to six months, and the word "shall" at the end of the clause altered to "may."

Mr. Glyn-Jones then moved the following clause :

The insurance committee, if requested so to do by any committee elected by the medical practitioners who have entered into agreement with the insurance committee for the attendance and treatment of insured persons whose benefit is administered by the insurance committee, and if requested by the local pharmaceutical committee, may be authorised by the Insurance Commissioners out of moneys available for the provision of medical benefit within the area to allot to and for the administrative expenses of each of the said committees, respectively, such a sum not exceeding one penny in all in respect of each insured person entitled to obtain medical attendance and treatment from the practitioners who have entered into agreement with the insurance committee as may be determined by the insurance committee with the consent of the Commissioners.

The clause as given was added to the Bill. Mr. Glyn-Jones explained that the doctors on the panel have certain duties to do, such as checking accounts, and it is obviously no good throwing these accounts at them with myriads of prescriptions, and simply say "Check them." It is to enable the two committees to require the Commissioners to allow 1d. per insured person from the Drug Suspense Account for the purpose of carrying out the work of checking these accounts, in which no one else but the Medical and Pharmaceutical Committee have any interest.

It is expected that the Bill as amended will be reported to the House to-night (Thursday), as every effort is to be made to get it through before Parliament rises for the Recess.

#### POSTMEN AND DOCTORS' MEDICINE.

Captain Weigall, M.P., is questioning the Postmaster-General this (Thursday) afternoon as to whether postmen will not be allowed to carry parcels of newspapers and doctors' medicine after to-day.

#### INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Sir Edward Grey has promised that papers shall be laid on the table in due course relating to the protocol signed by the two British Plenipotentiaries to the International Opium Conference and by the representatives of twenty-three other Powers.

#### HOPS LEGISLATION.

The Prime Minister informed Mr. Wheler, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, that the exigencies of Parliamentary business would prevent him from reconsidering his decision not to proceed further this Session with the Hops (No. 2) Bill.

#### CONTRATOXIN.

The attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is being directed by Mr. Oliver Locker-Lampson, M.P., to the recent treatment for consumption known as contra-toxin, the result of experiments made by Frederick Mehnart, of Heidelberg. Mr. Lloyd George is being asked whether he will have the value of this treatment tested in the interests of sanatorium patients.

#### VENEREAL DISEASES INQUIRY.

The Prime Minister has informed Captain Jessel, M.P., that he has received a request, which is receiving careful consideration, from some forty members of the medical profession asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the facts concerning venereal diseases, and to recommend what steps, prophylactic and therapeutic, it is necessary to take in order to cope with these diseases.

#### MEDICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the recently appointed Medical Research Committee was held on July 24, under the presidency of Lord Moulton. The object of the Committee is to deal with the investigation of all aspects of tuberculosis. Among those present were Dr. C. Addison, M.P., Mr. W. W. Astor, M.P., Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, M.D., Dr. C. J. Bond, Dr. W. Bulloch, Dr. Matthew Hay, Dr. F. G. Hopkins, and Colonel Sir W. B. Leishman.

#### HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS MEDICAL SERVICE.

The sum of 45,000*l.* has been set apart for the expenses of the Highlands and Islands (Medical Service) Board, and for a grant in aid of the Highlands and Islands Medical Service for the year ending March 31 next. The grant comprises 1,500*l.* for salaries, wages, and allowances, a like amount for travelling and other expenses, and 42,000*l.* for improving medical service in the highlands and islands of Scotland, and for other purposes connected therewith.

#### OWNERS' RISK RATES.

Mr. Buxton, in reply to Mr. C. Bathurst, M.P., in the House of Commons on Monday, said he regretted that it has not been found possible to arrive at such an agreement on the question of owners' risk rates as to enable him to introduce this Session a one-clause Bill to meet the traders' grievances.—Mr. Barnes inquired whether a distinct pledge was not given by the right hon. gentleman that he would do so this year.—Mr. Buxton said he particularly stated that if any agreement could be arrived at as to a non-contentious Bill he would introduce one.

#### NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

SUB-POSTMASTERS.—The Postmaster-General, replying on Monday to a number of questions in the House of Commons as to the remuneration, if any, to be granted to sub-postmasters for extra work caused in connection with the National Insurance Act, and particularly in regard to the sale of stamps, said the Treasury are not prepared to sanction any payment in addition to that already made on account pending the report of the Select Committee on Post Office Servants. This report will be issued before the end of the present Session, and steps will be taken to give effect at once to the recommendations of the Committee upon this particular subject. Attention was called by one of the Parliamentary questioners to the fact that the provisional rate is one unit in the scale payment for each pound of Insurance stamps sold, whereas the actual rate in force for postage stamps is eight units to the pound sterling.

EXPORTING HASHISH.—Under the Customs Consolidation Act, Sir George Woodman, sitting at the Mansion House Police Court on July 31, granted a warrant for the arrest of Christi Carifalis, Greville Street, Holborn, for having made an alleged false declaration in respect of goods consigned to Egypt. It was stated that the accused had concealed 300 lb. of hashish in twenty packages of toilet-ware.

## National Health Insurance.

Administration of Medical Benefit as regards Chemists' Interests.

### Agreements of Chemists in Scotland.

The Insurance Commissioners for Scotland have issued a revised form of agreement between chemist and Insurance Committee which embodies the following

#### TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

1. The National Insurance Act, 1911, and the National Health Insurance (Administration of Medical Benefit) Regulations No. 2 (Scotland) 1912 (hereinafter called the "Regulations") and any other Regulations for the administration of Medical Benefit made by the Commissioners and in force for the time being in the area of the Committee are, subject as after-mentioned, incorporated with and form part of these conditions of service, and this Agreement shall cease to have effect in the event of the Commissioners exercising any of the powers conferred on them by the proviso (i) of Sub-section (5) of Section 15 of the said Act or suspending Medical Benefit, and in the event of conflict between this Agreement and the Regulations, the latter shall, except as particularly after-mentioned, prevail. Regulation 43 (2) of the Regulations shall be read for the purposes of this Agreement as if the words "the sum credited to him or" were inserted after the word "persons," where it occurs for the second time in said Regulation and as if the words "whichever shall be the less" were inserted at the end of said Regulation.

2. The Chemist shall supply and, so far as practicable, shall keep in stock such of the drugs and appliances contained in the Tariff and Supplement thereto set forth in the Schedule hereto as are required to implement this Agreement.

3. The Chemist shall with reasonable promptness supply to any person presenting an order on a form provided by the Committee for the purpose and signed by any Practitioner on the panel or his deputy such drugs and appliances as are so ordered, but that only so far as he has agreed to supply the same.

4. All such drugs and appliances shall be of good quality and shall be supplied at a price calculated by reference to the prices specified in the said Tariff and Supplement thereto [and in the case of substances, to which Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, or the Regulations made under Section 1 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, relates, there shall be paid in addition the price of proper bottles and other vessels as specified in said Tariff and Supplement thereto], and any drug the price of which is not so specified shall be supplied by the Chemist at a price to be agreed with the Committee or, in default of agreement, to be determined by the Commissioners.

5. The dispensing of medicines shall be performed either by or under direction of a registered Pharmacist or by a person who for three years immediately prior to 16th December 1911 has acted as a dispenser to a practitioner or to a public institution.

6. All the foresaid drugs and appliances shall be supplied free of charge to the person presenting the Order.

7. The Chemist shall immediately after and quarterly thereafter, or at such other times as may be agreed on, furnish an account on the form provided for the purpose by the Committee.

8. This Agreement shall continue in force and have effect until and from year to year thereafter, subject to the right of the Committee to vary the terms of this Agreement in accordance with the Regulations of the Joint Committee and the Scottish Insurance Commissioners, as from and after or the commencement of any subsequent medical year by giving notice to the Chemist not later than two calendar months before the date of revision fixed by the Committee, and to the right of the Chemist to determine this Agreement and have his name removed from the list at and at the expiry of any subsequent medical year by giving notice to the Committee not later than one calendar month before the said date of revision, and subject always to the provisions of Clause 1 hereof.

9. Except where the context otherwise requires, words and expressions used herein shall have the same meaning as in the Regulations.

Then follow forms for signature by the chemist and representatives of the Insurance Committee. The first

\* The words in square brackets are to be deleted if scheduled poisons are not to be supplied.

† This article to be deleted if the Chemist is not to supply medicines.

six paragraphs are verbal modifications of the previous terms and conditions. The seventh paragraph does not occur in the English agreement, and the eighth is an extension of the ninth paragraph in the old agreement; in fact, it is practically new, and avoids renewal of the agreement.

### Medical Benefit Administration.

*With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances.*

**Ayrshire.**—The chemists on the panel have protested to the Insurance Committee against printing the amounts of their accounts. Their letter is lying on the table.

**Birmingham.**—Mr. J. Wakefield presided on July 23 over a special meeting of pharmacists convened by the Midland Pharmaceutical Association. The object of the meeting was to consider the following letter from the Birmingham Insurance Committee:

"The Birmingham Insurance Committee, having been requested by several Birmingham pharmacists to undertake the pricing-in of prescriptions issued by practitioners to insured persons, consulted the Midland Pharmaceutical Association on the matter, and the Association have expressed approval of the suggested arrangement. Before taking any definite action the Committee are desirous of ascertaining to what extent pharmacists concur in the arrangement. I shall be obliged if you will inform me whether you will be agreeable to the pricing-in of prescriptions being undertaken by the Committee's staff at a charge of 6d. per 100 prescriptions. If the proposal is favourably received by the pharmacists, a further communication will be addressed to you on the matter."

A further letter was read by Mr. W. Shakespeare from the clerk to the Insurance Committee, in which it was stated that the circular letter sent out contained the statement that the Midland Pharmaceutical Association had expressed approval. The circular should have stated that representatives of the Association only had done so. The letter continued that it was merely in the nature of a preliminary inquiry, and would not be acted upon unless there was a majority of pharmacists in favour of it. The Chairman called attention to the letter sent out by Messrs. Shakespeare and Atkinson, chairman and secretary respectively of a special committee. Its contents, he said, were of great interest, and were proof of the energetic efforts of the committee on behalf of the craft. The principal involved in the suggestion in the letter of the Insurance Committee was a vital one to chemists, because any action on their part would form a precedent, and is bound to influence the future of pharmacists. For his own part, he was firmly convinced that the suggestions contained in the letter are on the wrong ground. Chemists, he urged, would never submit the handing over of the pricing of their prescriptions to customers, for that was what the proposal really amounted to. He had written to the clerk to the effect that the proposals were, in his opinion, unreasonable and unbusinesslike. Mr. Shakespeare proposed the following resolution:

That this meeting, having received a tentative offer from the Insurance Committee to do the pricing of chemists' prescriptions at 6d. per 100, agrees that such an arrangement would be a great advantage, and recommends all chemists who feel so disposed to express their willingness that the Insurance Committee should do the work.

Whatever the outcome of this resolution is, Mr. Shakespeare added, it could not bind any chemist, as any such arrangement must be an individual contract. The chemists would have the prescriptions back after they had been priced, and retain them for a week to peruse them at their leisure. Such arrangement, he thought, could be tried for a quarter at least. It was not, as the Chairman had suggested, to the interest of the Committee to cut chemists down. Moreover, the latter's time is valuable, and it is well worth their while to get the prescriptions done at so cheap a rate. Mr. F. Barlow seconded the resolution. Mr. W. Izon moved an amendment declining the proposal, and this was seconded by Mr. W. Smallwood. Mr. Shakespeare said the chemist would not be compelled to send in all prescriptions; those for special articles and out-of-the-way things could be priced and the Insurance Committee asked to check them. On a division, twenty-four voted for the amendment and fifteen for the resolution. Messrs. W. Shakespeare and J. W. Atkinson were thanked for their work as a special committee.

**Bournemouth.**—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee has recommended that foods and medicated wines be not supplied as drugs, and after the date of the Committee-meeting that vaccines should not be supplied as drugs. Dr. Hart strongly protested against the vaccine part of the recommendation, and the whole matter was referred back to the Sub-Committee.



**Denbigh.**—Mr. James B. Francis (Wrexham) has received the following letter from the clerk of the Insurance Committee for the county of Denbigh:

In reply to your letter, I wish to state that the chemists will be paid the balance of their accounts as well as a sum on account as soon as the amount in the Drug Fund is sufficient to meet the claims. It is a little difficult to ascertain this now, but in all probability payment will be made early next month.

**Elgin and Nairn.**—The Commissioners (Scotland) have declined to accede to the proposal of the Insurance Committees that medicines for insured persons treated in Dr. Gray's Hospital, Elgin, should be supplied by chemists on the panel and charged against the Drug Fund.

**Essex.**—Mr. E. A. Holloway (Hon. Secretary of the Essex Pharmaceutical Association), telegraphing on Thursday morning, says: "Delay in Essex payments promised last week, held up through laxness of some chemists (big firms especially) in sending their forms and accounts; this after interview with accountant and secretary of Insurance Committee yesterday."

**Flintshire.**—The clerk to the Insurance Committee has issued the following notice regarding their accounts to chemists in the county:

In making up the account I shall be glad if you will kindly observe the following directions:

1. "Repeat" prescriptions must be fastened to the original prescriptions.
2. If any formulae have been used a full list of the ingredients must be sent.
3. Where there is any ambiguity in the wording of any prescription a note stating what interpretation was adopted must be attached to the prescription.
4. All prescriptions must contain sufficient details to enable the Committee to check the calculations.
5. Foods and disinfectants are not chargeable to the Drug Fund, and must not be included in this account.
6. The prescription-forms must be stamped with the chemist's name, priced, added up, and grouped according to values as set out on the form of account, and the prescriptions in each group, after being subdivided into (a) ordinary drugs and (b) special drugs, must be fastened together.
7. The whole of the prescriptions, and one copy of the account on Form Med. 31, should then be made into a parcel (which should be marked on the outside "County of Flint, Chemists' A/cs") and sent (postage prepaid) to Mr. Woolcock.
8. The other copy of the account on Form Med. 31 should be sent to the undersigned.

The clerk adds that it is proposed to pay 75 per cent. on account in respect to the accounts for the second quarter; also that the prescription-forms on which drugs and appliances have been prescribed to temporary residents, which are specially marked or distinguished by the doctor, are not to be sent in with the other prescriptions nor included in the ordinary accounts. Instructions as to these will be sent later.

**Gateshead-on-Tyne.**—At a meeting of the Chemists' Association on July 17, the evening was chiefly spent in discussing prices. The feeling of the meeting was entirely against the dropping to the nearest halfpenny, and it was decided to approach the Insurance Committee to get the arrangement altered to "up" instead of "down"; failing that, to get the farthings. It was likewise agreed that no script should be priced at less than 1d., and steps are to be taken to have this put into force. All the scripts for the second quarter are in, and they number much the same as the first, with increased cost.—The Pharmaceutical Committee were called to meet the Medical Committee on July 16 to consider a matter of over-prescribing by one or two doctors in the town. The Medical Committee, in going over and checking accounts, found a good number of special scripts for proprietaries, etc., at high cost, and these were produced before the meeting and discussed. The offenders explained several items, and agreed to drop one or two proprietaries which they had been ordering. Lin. methyl. salicyl. in 3iv. and 3vj. quantities was also brought up, and considered extravagant.

**Glasgow.**—The Insurance Committee has sent out a printed notice to doctors and chemists regarding the prescribing and supplying of "proprieties." In it proprietaries are divided into "A" and "B" classes. "A" class includes secret remedies or articles the composition of which is presumably known only to the proprietors. Such preparations will not be paid for by the Commissioners. "B" class includes preparations the composition of which is well known, but which may have trade-names applied to them by different firms. Such preparations the Committee are willing to pay for, provided the price and quantity are not excessive.

**Hants.**—The Insurance Committee on July 22 reported that the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee had checked the chemists' accounts at a cost of 19l. 5s., and had disallowed 32l. 13s. 5d. It was decided that the balance of

10 per cent. due to the chemists, less the disallowance, should now be paid.

**Hertfordshire.**—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee held on July 23 it was resolved to pay panel chemists 90 per cent. of the total account for the two quarters ending July 15. Chemists who have not sent in their last quarter's accounts should do so at once.

**Kent.**—The Insurance Committee has decided, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, to pay chemists a night fee, equal to double the ordinary dispensing-fee, for "urgent" prescriptions dispensed between 10 P.M. and 7 A.M.

**Lincoln.**—A meeting of the Lindsey Pharmacists' Association was held at Lincoln on July 24, Mr. J. Forrester (President, Cleethorpes) in the chair, and there were also present nine members and Mr. C. H. Ashton (Hon. Secretary). In regard to the mile limit, it was decided that some definite arrangement between the doctors and chemists in a particular district could be arranged, but in many cases no such agreement could be formed. A resolution for submission to the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee was passed expressing the opinion that the mile limit should be taken in a radius from the nearest pharmacy. The hope was expressed that every county Association should take similar action in their respective districts. The matter of "nearest  $\frac{1}{2}$ d." was next considered, and it was resolved that each fraction of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. should be considered  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and that the wording in the tariff be altered "to the nearest  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. up." On the matter of doctors recommending a particular chemist, a resolution was passed strongly condemning the action of any doctor recommending a particular chemist under any circumstances whatever, as it is in direct opposition to the free choice of chemist as laid down in the National Insurance Act. This is to be sent to the Lindsey Insurance Committee. The following alterations and additions to the tariff were suggested:

1. The compounding-fee to be raised from 2d. to 3d. and from 3d. to 4d., according to size of mixtures.
2. Every prescription to carry a dispensing-fee.
3. All mixtures containing a suspending medium should carry an emulsion-fee.
4. Owing to a large number of patents and proprietary articles being prescribed by medical men, the Drug Fund is being seriously depleted owing to their high price, similar articles at a much less price being already included in the tariff.
5. That the flat rate for tinctures be abolished, and that they be subdivided into sections according to the cost.
6. That a standard of substance for all bandages and dressings should be set up and the prices fixed accordingly.

**Liverpool.**—The Formulary issued by the local Medical Committee consists of formulae for three gargles, three liniments, five lotions, nineteen mixtures, and one compound powder. The secretary of the Formulary Sub-Committee is Dr. W. T. D. Allen, 111 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

**Paisley** chemists last week received payment for their second quarter's account in full. By an arrangement with the Burgh Insurance Committee, the balance held over from the first quarter's account (8 per cent.) will be allowed to remain for adjustment till the end of the year, and the accounts will now be paid monthly in full.—The Renfrew County Insurance Committee has also paid the second quarter's account in full, and the clerk has agreed to the Paisley arrangement for the larger accounts. The smaller ones will be paid quarterly in full.

**Salford.**—The clerk to the Insurance Committee, writing in regard to statements which have appeared in our pages, says the checking of the prescriptions has been done entirely in consultation with the local Pharmacists' Committee. A detailed list of the overcharges disallowed has been submitted to that Committee, which has entirely approved the rulings of the checker. Out of a total of 126,514 prescriptions checked up to the end of April, only three errors in checking have been proved, including one in which the reading of the prescription was doubtful, even to members of the Pharmacists' Committee. The total amount wrongly deducted in respect of these prescriptions is 10d.—a very creditable result, which should satisfy the most exacting person! The Pharmacists' Committee have openly expressed their satisfaction with the system of checking, and, in view of the fact that overcharges to the amount of 86l. 16s. 8d. have been deducted from the accounts up to April 30, it will be seen that such action has been essential in the interests of those who have priced their prescriptions correctly. Moreover, the interests of the chemists have been carefully watched, and every effort has been put forward to make the system thoroughly satisfactory from their point of view.

**Stoke-on-Trent.**—Mr. Edmund Jones was on July 23 elected Chairman of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee of the Borough Insurance Committee.



**Wiltshire.**—The amount of the chemists' claims has been reduced from 724*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* to 721*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* by checking. This leaves a balance of 193*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* that the chemists are to get, along with 75 per cent. of the second quarter's accounts.

**Wrexham.**—A meeting of the Wrexham Chemists' Association was held in the Imperial Hotel, Wrexham, on July 29. There were present: Messrs. C. G. Caldecott (Chairman), J. Herbert Francis, L. B. Rowland, A. L. Francis, W. F. Harlowe, J. E. Jones, L. Edwards, F. Fitzjohn, and Jas. B. Francis (Hon. Secretary). The meeting agreed with Mr. Glyn-Jones's two suggested amendments of the National Insurance Act, and telegrams were sent to the local members of Parliament asking them to support the same. It was resolved to write to the local Medical Association with a view to arranging a discussion regarding the regulation of the hours for dispensing.

### Notes.

**THE WELSH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY**, at their meeting on Monday at the House of Commons, passed a resolution protesting against the abolition of the four Insurance Commissions as separate bodies.

**THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION (ENGLAND)** has issued a memorandum (171) regarding the provision of Medical Benefit to temporary residents. It is a full explanation of the case-value system, with working examples.

**IN A NORTHERN TOWN**, where the chemists are somewhat friendly with each other, they had been indulging in good-humoured bragging as to the manner in which business is booming. One of them entertained the green-eyed monster for a few moments, when a rival pharmacist stated that he was sending out sixty *bona-fide* prescriptions a day. The boaster's turn for feeling green came round when, in succession, five chemists rang him up one night, an hour before closing time, begging for the loan of his assistant to help overtake an unprecedented rush of business!

## TRADE NOTES.

**SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM** intimates that his son, Mr. Thomas Beecham, has now been formally taken into the business of Thomas Beecham at St. Helens.

**MESSRS. GALE & Co., LTD.**, 15 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C., inform us that the date of the establishment of their business was 1789. (See *C. & D.*, July 26, p. 146.)

**CUPAL, LTD.**, Phoenix Mill, King Street Bridge, Blackburn, will close their works on August 11, 12, and 13 for the local holidays, and customers are asked to anticipate their requirements as far as possible for immediate delivery.

**TRIVALIN**, the new hypnotic which the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., have recently placed in the market, was exhibited at the British Medical Association's meeting in Brighton last week. By some strange fate it was spelt "Irwalin" in our reporter's note.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC PRICES.**—Messrs. John J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C., have issued revised prices of photographic dry plates, films, and lantern plates in accordance with the recent advance in the price of these goods. The list is supplemental to the one which was issued earlier in the year.

**ELECTRIC POCKET-LAMPS.**—We referred in our last issue to the electric pocket-lamps made by Messrs. Millard Bros., Ltd., 123 Houndsditch, London, E.C. Since then we have received a copy of No. 44 Catalogue, which gives particulars of the numerous varieties of these popular goods. The list has been prepared in anticipation of the coming season, and is well worth studying by those who are making up an order for electrical sundries.

**SHAMPOO-POWDER.**—Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, are putting up shampoo-powders in four varieties, seven packets in a box to retail at 1*s.* apiece, costing 6*s.* 6*d.* per dozen boxes. The odours are otto of rose, otto of violet, eau de Cologne and lavender, camphor and rosemary. The packets are enclosed in elegant envelopes printed in colours and gold, the same design being used on the box, which is otherwise of royal blue. It is an excellent get-up, and the shampoo-powders should sell at sight.

"**THE AGE OF SPEED**" is the title of a new booklet brought out by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., to advertise their first-aid outfits and requisites. The booklet is compiled in a manner which makes it not only interesting but useful. It illustrates occasions when first-aid may be required, and gives practical hints and directions on first-aid in accidents and emergencies. The "Tabloid" first-aid cases are described and illustrated, some of the pictures being in colour. The booklet is for distribution to customers.

**MCCLENTON'S SOAPS.**—Messrs. McClenton's, Ltd., Donaghmore, Ireland, have during the past few years done a remarkable piece of business by the enterprising manner in which they have brought their products before the public. They are not resting on their oars, for in an announcement which they insert in this issue, they tell of the advertising campaign which is now being started in the "Daily Mail," "Daily Mirror," "Daily News," "Nash's Magazine," "London Opinion," "Home Chat," and similar popular papers. This means more business to retailers, who are requested to communicate with Messrs. McClenton's on the matter.

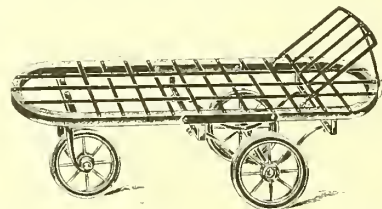
**FLY-CATCHERS.**—The return of warm weather is bringing with it the fly nuisance. This makes it necessary that chemists should be prepared with a stock of fly-catchers. Messrs. Kay Bros., Ltd., Stockport, remind us that their organisation enables them to supply their well-known manufactures by return on receipt of order. The demand in this country is principally for the "Vampire" and "Flysac" fly-catchers, these being the spiral and tape forms; but a very large trade is also done in fly-papers, the best varieties being the "Big Bat" and "Falcon." The reputation of these fly-catchers is of the highest and minimises the risk of overstocking.

**GRINDELIN.**—The new product of Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., which was referred to in the *C. & D.* last week, is Grindeline, for asthma. The chief ingredient, *Grindelia robusta*, formerly much employed in the treatment of asthma, has fallen into desuetude owing to the untrustworthiness of the liquid extracts which are often prepared from *G. squarrosa*, or a mixture of the varieties of grindelia. Messrs. Oppenheimer take special pains to ensure that the true drug is used in their new product, where it is combined with *Euphorbia pilulifera*, potassium iodide, and trinitrin, to form Grindeline. It is supplied in  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 1 lb. bottles.

**ENAMELLED SPUTUM-CUPS.**—The advertisement of Messrs. Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Elgin Works, Wolverhampton, shows a convenient form of sputum-cup for the use of patients suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs. The cup, enamelled white inside and out, was designed from suggestions of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and has a cover so hinged as to be detachable, thus facilitating cleansing and sterilising. Now that sanatoriums are being established all over the country, the demand for sputum-cups at a moderate price is bound to increase. If chemists would obtain a sample cup and prices they would be in a position to quote promptly to local authorities who ask for tenders for sanatorium requisites.

**AMBULANCE.**—Messrs. Crewe & Co., Crown Works, Leeds, and 322-324 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C., have introduced a light form of ambulance, which is shown in the accompanying illustration. The ambulance has been supplied to hospitals for use in conveying patients from the wards to the operating theatre, and there are many similar institutions where such a simple form of ambulance would be useful.

**INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHARMACY.**—Mr. J. J. Hofman, 4 Schenkweg, The Hague, Secretary of the





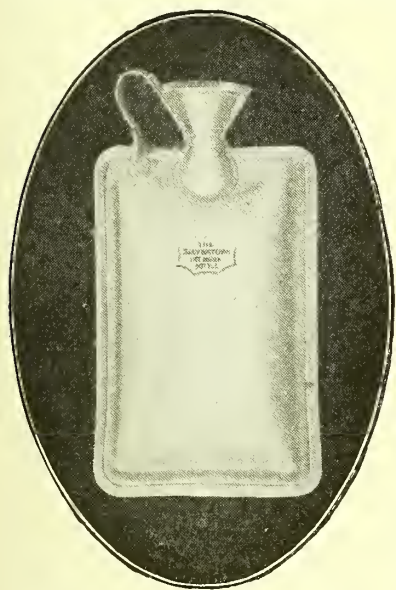
11th International Congress of Pharmacy, which meets in September, sends us a collection of three dozen picture-postcards illustrating pharmacy in the Netherlands. These have been prepared especially for the occasion of the Congress, and the profits are applied to the Benevolent Fund of the Netherlands Pharmaceutical Society. This is a most interesting set of postcards from the pharmaceutical point of view. It includes reproduction of the frontispieces of early Pharmacopœias, pictures of the Medical Museum and the cinchona sale-room at Amsterdam, the Colonial Museum at Haarlem, the Minckeleers statue at Maastricht, historical pharmacies and public pharmaceutical laboratories. Mr. Hofman offers to send a set to any chemist for 2s. 5d.

AN ARTICLE WELL DISPLAYED is half sold. On that principle Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., are offering series of the "Wenbery" tooth-brushes with flexible handles of transparent amber celluloid—viz., (1) child's 6d., (2) adult's 6d., (3) ladies' 1s., and (4) assorted 1s. These cost 3s. 4d., 4s., 5s., and 6s. 3d. per doz. Neat cards for exhibiting a sample brush are given with them, these being prettily printed in silver embossed letters on an azure-blue ground. The wording differs in each case and is to the point. The style of the cards as far as outline can depict it is shown in the little engraving placed here of the XYZ nail-cleaning brush, which retails at 9d.

(cost 4s. 9d. per doz.). This also is made of amber-coloured celluloid, and has a row of bristles inserted just where one wants them for the tips of the nails. Messrs. Newbery are making a feature of showcards for all sorts of articles and preparations that are profitable for chemists to offer to the public. They are in azure-blue with silver printing, are bevel-edged, and measure about 9 in. by 6 in., so that they are a neat size for exhibition in the window or on the counter. Provision is made for insertion of brushes, nail-files, emery-boards, and other manœuvre requirements; and some of the cards are plain.

HOT-WATER BOTTLES.—The India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, London, E.,

send us a beautifully produced booklet giving an account of the numerous activities of the company, which enables the reader to realise the numberless applications of rubber, and the huge organisation which is necessary to meet demands from various widely differing industries. Among the goods which chemists sell are "Silvertown" hot-water bottles, beds, and pillows, which have a high reputation for



trustworthiness. The hot-water bottle season is approaching, and makes it an opportune time for referring to the "Silvertown" hot-water bottles, one of which is shown in the illustration. These are sold by weight, and are sent out each enclosed in paper bags with instructions printed thereon for the care of the bottle. The

head office of the company is at 100-106 Cannon Street, London, E.C., but further particulars can also be obtained at the branch offices in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth, and Sheffield.

## PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. EDMUND WHITE, 2 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C., late of Messrs. Alfred White & Son, has been elected a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.

WE OMITTED TO MENTION, in referring last week to Messrs. John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., that Mr. J. Stuart Hills, Ph.C., F.I.C., is also a director of Messrs. John Bell & Croyden, Ltd.

BERNARD EVANS, son of Mr. Alfred Evans, pharmacist, 1 Lavender Hill, S.W. (Treasurer of the South-West London Pharmacists' Association), was one of the successful candidates at the recent Matriculation examination of the University of London.

IN OUR HISTORICAL NOTES on the business of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 1862 instead of 1879 was given as the year in which Mr. E. A. Webb's name was embodied in the firm of Evans, Lescher & Webb. The date 1845 is the date when the style of the firm was changed from Evans & Lescher to Evans, Lescher & Evans. It was 1870 when Mr. Webb passed the Major examination, having distinguished himself at the School of Pharmacy in the 1869 and 1870 sessions, and previously taken the silver medal for herbarium and subsequently the prize of books awarded to pharmaceutical chemists.

MR. J. F. TOCHER, Ph.C., past President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, consulting chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society, public analyst for several local authorities, and lecturer on Statistics and Statistical Methods at the University of Aberdeen, obtained on July 8 his degree of D.Sc. at Aberdeen University. Dr. Tocher, who thus crowns a brilliant career, has for many years been engaged in researches not only on chemical and pharmaceutical subjects, but on anthropometric and statistical matters. In 1891 he described a method of detecting sesame oil in olive oil, and continuing the investigation, isolated and described the properties and constitution of sesamin. He next carried on a research on terpenes, and since then attacked several difficult analytical problems, such as methods of determining phenol, lead oxides, and urates. Recent papers dealt with the detection of tartrates and citrates by means of alkaline cobalt solutions, and the effect of minute quantities of various substances on the proteolytic action of pepsin. His schemes for the university training of pharmacists and territorial representation of chemists on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society will be remembered; the former has borne fruit in the scheme instituted by the Glasgow University. The title of the thesis which was submitted for the doctorate is: "Studies in Applied Statistics on Scottish Populations: (1) Pigmentation Survey of School Children of Scotland; (2) Anthropometric Survey of the Inmates of the Asylums of Scotland; (3) Cancer Mortality in Scotland—a Study of Twenty Years' Data; (4) Occupational Fertility in Scotland—a Study of the Census." It is a matter of regret that business engagements prevented Dr. Tocher from attending the Jubilee meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference so that he could receive the personal congratulations of his many friends in the drug-trade.

## COLLEGE NOTES.

CLAYTON SCHOLARSHIP.—The first winner of the Clayton scholarship is Mr. Edward Werge, of Waste, Manchester. His success entitles him to free tuition at the Northern College of Chemistry from September to Christmas and to a grant of books to the value of 1l. All students who have completed a year's course of part-time classes at the above college are eligible to compete.



## Fairchild Scholarship and Prizes.

THE ninth examination for the Fairchild Scholarship and Prizes was held on June 25 at five centres: Cardiff (Mr. Albert Hagon superintendent), Dublin (Mr. W. F. Wells superintendent), Edinburgh (Mr. Peter Boa superintendent), Manchester (Mr. James Grier superintendent), and in London (Mr. S. L. Scott superintendent). There were fewer candidates this year, and of the forty-two who complied with all the conditions of entry, only thirty-six of them attended, viz.: England, 28; Ireland, 2; Scotland, 4; Wales, 2. The papers written by the candidates were assessed by Mr. Peter Boa (Practical Pharmacy and Prescription Reading), Mr. A. J. Phillips (Chemistry), Mr. William Kirkby, M.Sc. (Materia Medica), and Mr. W. F. Wells (Business Knowledge). The following are the results:

The *Fairchild Scholarship* (50*l.*) is won by Mr. Bertram Baker, of Watford, with a total of 388 marks out of a possible 500.

Two candidates secured higher marks than Mr. Baker, but are precluded from the award of the Scholarship on account of certain conditions of entry: (1) Mr. Cyril J. Eastland (448 marks), owing to his acceptance of a Beil Scholarship; and (2) Mr. Thomas R. Rees (394 marks), because he has since this competition qualified by passing the Minor examination.

The *England Prize* (5*l.*) has been gained by Mr. Eric Titterton, of Cambridge.

The *Ireland Prize* (5*l.*) has been awarded to Mr. Mervyn V. Sargent, of Naas, co. Kildare.

The *Scotland Prize* (5*l.*) has been won by Mr. John Y. Torrance, of Edinburgh.

The *Wales Prize* (5*l.*) goes to Mr. Griffith J. Griffiths, of Bangor, North Wales.

On the individual subjects the candidates representing England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales made the following percentages:

	Prac. Phar.	Chem.	Mat. Med.	Bus. Know.	Total Aver.
England	63.8	51.2	49.7	39.9	51.9
Ireland	71.3	41.7	46.5	20.5	45.0
Scotland	65.3	36.2	44.7	37.0	45.8
Wales...	72.3	71.0	65.0	41.0	62.3

MR. BERTRAM BAKER, Watford, registered as a Student of Pharmacy at Newcastle, Staffs, and apprenticed to Messrs. Boots, Hanley, Staffs; afterwards he entered the employ of Mr. E. Hall, Hanley, and is now in the employ of Mr. W. H. Roberts, 45 Francis Road, Watford.

MR. ERIC TITTERTON, of Cambridge, was registered as a Student of Pharmacy at Cambridge, and apprenticed to Messrs. G. Peck & Son, of the same town, in whose employ he is to-day.

MR. MERVYN V. SARGENT, Naas, co. Kildare, was registered as a Student of Pharmacy at Ballybrack, co. Dublin, and apprenticed to Mr. William Gibson, of the same town, afterwards entering the employ of Mr. F. G. Young, of Newbridge, by whom he is now employed.

MR. JOHN Y. TORRANCE, Edinburgh, registered as a Student of Pharmacy at Moffat, Dumfriesshire, and apprenticed to Mr. John Hetherington, of the same town. He is now employed by Mr. George Robertson, Edinburgh.

MR. GRIFFITH J. GRIFFITHS, Bangor, North Wales, was registered as a Student of Pharmacy at Bangor, and apprenticed to Mr. Edward Griffiths, of Liscard, Cheshire, in whose employ he is to-day.

We append the elementary business knowledge questions given at the examination:

1. (a) Give the metric equivalents of the following:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yd. of lint, 15 in. wide (in square measure). A Winchester quart (80 fl. oz.) of spt. ather. nit. Atropinæ sulphatis gr.  $\frac{30}{100}$ . Fiat pilula. Mitte xxx. (i.e., the amount of the salt required).

(b) Give the equivalents in British weights or measures of—Twelve bottles of sodium salicylate, 1 kilo. in each; otto of rose 0.15 c.c.; alcohol 168 c.c.

2. Describe the Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination (a) conditions of entry and fee, (b) subjects, and (c) how to prepare for it. [NOTE.—Candidates in Ireland will describe the Irish examination, and others that of Great Britain.]

3. The specific gravity of a liquid is 1.4. A 5-lb. bottle of it is invoiced at 10*l.* per lb. What is the cost price per fluid ounce?

4. A chemist buys a case of 100 sponges at 7*l.* 10*s.* He sorts them to retail as follows: Twenty at 5*s.* each, thirty-five at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and the remainder at 1*s.* 6*d.* each. He sells them all in six weeks. What is the percentage of profit on cost, and how much would the chemist make per annum if he sold six cases more in the year?

5. Write an essay, not exceeding 300 words, on the Fairchild Scholarship and Prizes (it may be critical or otherwise).

## Institute of Chemistry.

THE following is the Pass List of the June-July examinations, which were held in London and Glasgow. Thirty-three candidates presented themselves for the Intermediate examination, and the following sixteen passed: R. L. Amooore, R. O. Bishop, A. Dingwall, J. W. Donaldson, B.Sc. (Edin.), J. G. Duncan, A. Dunsmore, J. S. Frith, Peter Kerr, B.Sc. (Edin.), K. G. Lochhead, J. W. Lorimer, H. V. Parker, B.A. (Cantab.), H. C. Reynard, F. Smith, F. W. Snelgrove, B.Sc. (Lond.), A. R. Steele, and A. F. Weiss, B.Sc. (Lond.). Of forty-five candidates who presented themselves for the Final examination, twenty-four passed. In the branch of Mineral Chemistry: B. Campbell, B.Sc. (Lond.), J. A. Pickard, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.S. (Lond.), E. A. Rayner, B.Sc. (Lond.), and E. W. Skelton, B.Sc. (Lond.); in the branch of Metallurgical Chemistry: R. J. Dunn, B.Sc. (Birm.); in the branch of Physical Chemistry: (Miss) G. Thompson, B.Sc. (Lond.); in the branch of Organic Chemistry: J. S. Bainbridge, B.Sc. (Leeds), A. L. R. Clarke, B.Sc. (Lond.), A. Cunningham, B. B. Dey, M.Sc. (Calcutta), J. R. Gray, G. N. Grinling, E. S. Hawkins, B.Sc. (Birm.), P. C. R. Kingscott, A.R.C.S. (Lond.), D. E. Sharp, B.Sc. (Aberdeen), T. F. Smeaton, E. W. Smith, B.Sc. (Lond.), and R. Wheatley, B.Sc. (Leeds); in the branch of the Chemistry of Food and Drugs, and of Water: (Miss) D. J. Bartlett, H. B. Brown, D. W. Kent-Jones, B.Sc. (Lond.), H. A. Phillips, H. V. Potter, and S. H. Stroud.

Part III. of the Proceedings for 1913 of the Institute of Chemistry states that the Public Appointments Committee discussed with Mr. R. F. Blake the Antrim analyst's appointment, but were unable to elicit any suggestions which would help them to deal with the matter. Mr. Blake was accordingly invited to consult the Irish Analysts' Association. The terms and conditions of the analysts' appointments for Edinburgh, Kent, and Leicester had been under consideration. The Registrar visited Edinburgh and attended a meeting of Fellows and Associates, who resolved not to apply for the position of analyst for that city. He also called at the City Chambers, where the Deputy Town Clerk stated that as the appointment had already been advertised it would not be likely that the Public Health Committee would be asked to reconsider the matter. Subsequently the Registrar called on a number of Fellows practising in Edinburgh, who, with one exception, decided not to become candidates. In an interview with the Secretary of the Local Government Board the latter indicated that the Board could not interfere in the matter on the question of remuneration. Of the four candidates only one was a Fellow of the Institute, and he was appointed. In the case of the Kent appointment the County Council proposed that the new analyst should undertake the duties of official agricultural analyst, thus dispensing with the services of another officer. On learning that a number of Fellows were willing to become candidates, it was decided to take no action in the matter. The Leicester authorities proposed to appoint an analyst at 500*l.* per annum. The terms included the holder to provide a laboratory in the borough and to examine each year 500 samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 110 samples of water, and 200 sewage samples. The Council of the Institute urged the Town Council to reconsider the matter. [The appointment has since been made.—ED.] A statement in the Institute's report for 1912-13 regarding the number of candidates for the Lambeth and Wandsworth appointments is corrected. A special committee, consisting of the Institute's Public Appointments Committee and representatives of the Society of Public Analysts, has been considering



the question of professional fees. The Council of the Institute recommends every effort to secure adequate remuneration for public analytical appointments on the following basis: Samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts: Minimum fee of 1*l.* per sample for first 100, and 10*s.* 6*d.* each sample beyond 100; from 200 to 500 samples the fee should not be less than 15*s.* per sample, and for 500 samples and over not less than 12*s.* 6*d.* each sample. Where a substantial net salary (not less than 500*l.* per annum) is paid, or where a laboratory is provided, special arrangements may legitimately be made. The fee for samples under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts should not be less than 1*l.* 1*s.* As regards fees for general practice, the special committee came to the conclusion that it is impossible to draw up a scale of fees likely to be generally accepted. A draft schedule has been prepared to serve as a useful guide.

## ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

**Public Pharmacists.**—The fifteenth annual report of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association (*C. & D.*, February 1, index folio 203) has been reprinted, with the Association's rules, in pamphlet form. Readers who are interested in dispensing in public institutions should write to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Hassall France, 47 Ouseley Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.

## SUMMER OUTINGS.

**Bradford.**—The annual excursion of the local Pharmacists' Association was held on July 16, a party of about seventy members and friends travelling to Esholt by special tramcar to see the new sewage works under the guidance of Alderman R. Johnson, Chairman of the Sewage Committee. A tour of the works was made, an interesting description of the various destructive processes and manufacture of by-products being given. Tea was taken at the pretty village of Esholt.

**Kent's Outing.**—A pleasant day was spent at Shot-hanger Common, Boxmoor, on July 26, when the employes of Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., brush manufacturers, of 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C., held their annual excursion. Mr. Ernest N. Kent presided at the dinner. Mr. G. Hayes, in proposing the toast of "The Firm," said the house of Kent has been in existence for 136 years. Its success is due largely to the thorough way in which all the work is turned out and to the spirit of hearty co-operation between the directors and the employed. So long as that spirit lasted prosperity is assured. Mr. C. F. Barrett, responding, said that although the past year had been a record one, the returns for the present year, so far as they have gone, seem likely to eclipse even last year's trading. Mr. Selinger responded to the toast of "The Visitors," proposed by the Chairman. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Employés," said that the attendance that day constituted a record. In addition, a number of the girl workers were enjoying a trip to Southend. The dinner was followed by a long programme of sports, after which tea was served.

## Chemists at Play.

**The Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club** on July 16 came in conflict with the Police (C.C.), and got the worst of it. They batted first, and made a bad start, three wickets falling for five runs, but F. Fry (with 22) and H. Chawner (57) improved the look of things, the final score reaching 115. The Police scored 171 for five.

**Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' League.**—The match between Allenburys C.C. and Stevenson & Howell C.C., played at Nottingham on July 26, resulted in a comfortable win for the Allenburys. Scores: Allenburys, 137 for four wickets; S. & H., 100. Messrs. Porter (captain) and Stokes batted finely for the winners, breaking the club record by hitting up eighty-nine runs for the first wicket. The fielding of both sides was excellent, Mr. Line (S. & H.) especially shining in this respect.—The match in this competition played at Leyton on July 26 between The British Drug Houses C.C. and Evans Lescher C.C. ended with the following scores: B.D.H., 88; Evans, 19. For the winners Taylor made twenty-nine runs and took four wickets for eight runs; Oakley also dismissed four batsmen at a cost of two runs per wicket.

## The Business Side.

*A series of short articles by "Observer" on what chemists do and don't do (especially the latter) to attract and keep business.*

### I. As Others See Us.

**S**ITTING in a restaurant not long ago, I chanced to overhear a conversation at the next table between five or six gentlemen, apparently commercial travellers. They were discussing methods adopted by retailers for attracting custom, and one mentioned chemists; but before he had gone far he was met with a vigorous denial that chemists should in any way be regarded as business men. It would not be pleasant to many were I to record all the contemptuous comments made on our business aptitude, although sound criticism is valuable if we are not too sensitive to profit by it.

If we are in business, as most of us are, to make as large an income as possible by fair business methods, it is well for us to consider how far we deserve severe criticisms such as I heard that day, and if so, what steps a retail chemist is to take to bring himself more into line with modern business development. How do our customers regard us, and why do they come to us for certain articles and go to the grocer, the ironmonger, and general store for the thousand and one things that are profitable to sell? There is no question that the public regard us in a different light from that in which they view some of our fellow-shopkeepers. Years ago we were looked up to with a species of reverential awe, but those days are passed; we have lost the benefits this respect gave us, and nothing has come to take their place.

If we are in a position, as many are, to make an adequate income by the use of our technical acquirements, well and good; but if not, as is the case with the majority of us, then let us look closely into facts as they are, and profit by our investigation.

How do modern retail methods in force in ordinary businesses compare with those displayed in our own?

Broadly speaking, they are characterised by greater enterprise, better salesmanship, finer displays, greater courtesy and willingness to serve, and the granting of better facilities. Enterprise and originality when displayed ensure success; but both are sadly deficient in pharmacy. One may visit shop after shop and see the same kind of goods displayed in the same manner—nothing to distinguish one shop from another. The price-lists and advertising matter sent out are all on the same lines; the display cards in our windows are of much the same design and wording. Instead of working these up for ourselves, we go to firms who cater for this class of thing, and the result is a general sameness all through the trade.

The enterprising grocer visits private houses soliciting business, circularises not only his own customers but those of his rival, whenever he has any special offer to make, and at the same time prominently displays the articles in respect to which he makes the offer. The draper with his season sales, his complete scheme of circularising, and his bargain days, compels the public to buy his goods, although they experience no actual need of them. In every business but our own considerable enterprise and originality are shown to attract custom, but we never seem to rise above a feeble handbill, or a series of showcards that may be seen all over the country. We have goods to sell besides physic, but we seldom make an effort to sell them. We wait for customers to ask for them, while our enterprising competitors induce people to buy what they do not actually need. It is not we who educate the public to use a tooth-brush, but the proprietors of a branded tooth-powder or tooth-paste; we do not induce the bald-headed to apply a hair-restorer, nor do we teach the community to conserve their hair. This is all done by the owners of proprietary hair-preparations, whom, when successful, we vainly strive to imitate.

It is the chemist, with his technical skill and knowledge, who should best be able, to his own advantage, to train the public to take care of their bodies (in a non-medical

sense), to use and enjoy the luxuries of life in the way of beverages, sauces, condiments, toilet accessories, and the many adjuncts of civilised life that fall within the sphere of influence of a chemist. I know of several suburban districts in which are good middle-class houses, the dwellers in which have never been approached in any way by the local chemist; no attempt of any kind has been made to induce them to buy a chemist's article, the result being that, while the grocer and the ironmonger are well known by name, the chemist is totally unknown, and, in the absence of illness, is never likely to be patronised. When infants' food is wanted it is ordered from the grocer, the toilet-paper from the oilman or ironmonger, and so on.

That these things are so is due chiefly to an absence of initiative, a lack of enterprise, and a failure to grasp the successful retailing methods of the times. As to these more will be said in the next.

## NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Bidwell, L. A. *Minor Surgery*. Rev. edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d. net. (Hodder & Frowde.)

Gildemeister, E., and Hoffmann, Fr. *The Volatile Oils*. 2nd edit. by E. Gildemeister; authorised translation by Edward Kremers. Vol. I. 9½×6. Pp. xiii+677. (Longmans, Green & Co., London.) [This book, written under the auspices of Schimmel & Co., Miltitz, is the second edition of the work which was first published in 1899. The English translation by Kremers was brought out in 1900. The subject is dealt with in the following sections: (1) Historical introduction; (2) production of flower-perfumes; (3) constituents of volatile oils; (4) examination of volatile oils. We hope to refer again more fully to this book.]

Merck's *Reagenzien-Verzeichnis*. 9½×6½. Pp. 446. 6s. 6d. (E. Merck, 66 Crutched Friars, London, E.C.) [This work, in German, is the third edition of a very useful index of reagents and tests employed in chemical, pharmaceutical, physiological, and bacteriological laboratories and for clinical and diagnostic purposes. The tests, over 5,000 in number, are arranged under the authors' names, with references to the works where fuller particulars can be obtained if needed. The descriptions of the tests are, however, exactly given, so that extended reference will not often be required. There are also given lists of the chemical substances for which the tests are employed, microscopic reagents, and the tests in which the various reagents are used.]

*Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, including the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy to January 1, 1912, also the Constitution, By-laws, and Roll of Members*. 9×6. Pp. 670. (American Pharmaceutical Association, Scio, Ohio, U.S.A.) [The greater part of the volume consists of the report on the Progress of Pharmacy by Mr. C. Lewis Diehl. This includes abstracts of information that has appeared in pharmaceutical literature during the year under review, and is divided into sections—e.g., pharmacy, materia medica, inorganic chemistry, and organic chemistry. The abstracts are well done, and the whole report is a valuable one for reference purposes. Portraits are given of the late Mr. C. E. Dohme and Professor C. S. N. Hallberg.]

Sawyer, Sir James. *Contributions to Practical Medicine*. 5th edit. 7½×5¼. Pp. 410. 5s. net. (Cornish Bros., Birmingham.) [A new edition of Sir James Sawyer's essays, which contains new matter as well as the essays of previous editions amended where necessary. The Lumleian Lectures on maladies of the heart which Sir James delivered in 1908 occupy the last eighty pages.]

Sawyer, Sir James, M.D., etc. *Coprostasis: Its Causes, Prevention, and Treatment*. 7¼×4¾. Pp. 74. 2s. 6d. (Cornish Bros.) [Coprostasis is the technical term for constipation. The six chapters comprise: (I.) The treatment of habitual constipation by drugs and without—e.g., exercise and diet; (II.) Etiology, prevention, and treatment; (III.) Treatment of the severer forms of constipation; (IV.) Intestinal occlusions; (V.) Lumbago coprostatica; and (VI.) Treatment of piles. The author is one of the most graphic and instructive writers on medical subjects, and this book is very serviceable.]

## MEDICAL GLEANINGS.

### How Oxalic Acid Poisons.

DR. H. J. B. FRY contributes to "The Lancet" a paper on the decalcifying action of oxalic acid, which throws light on the effects of poisoning with that acid. It is noted that Januschke has shown experimentally that the general effects of oxalic-acid poisoning are due to precipitation and removal of lime-salts from the tissues rather than to a direct action upon the cells of the body as a protoplasmic poison. Dr. Fry then gives particulars of three cases of poisoning, and shows that the effects of oxalic-acid poisoning manifest themselves in almost every system of the body. The general effects are not merely secondary to cardiac depression, but must be regarded as due to a precipitation and removal of lime-salts from the tissues. The treatment consists in giving lime-salts not only at the commencement to precipitate the oxalic acid in the stomach, but afterwards to restore the salt lost by the process of decalcification. The preferable form of administration of calcium is with fats.

### Testing Urine for Sugar.

DR. H. MACLEAN at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association read a paper on testing urines for sugar. "The Lancet" report states that Dr. Maclean remarked that in this country the two tests employed in testing urine for sugar are Trommer's test and Fehling's test. Trommer's test is exceedingly simple, as only two reagents are required—copper sulphate and caustic soda—but it demands great care in its application. If, for instance, a urine of specific gravity 1.016 to 1.018 is examined for sugar by Trommer's test the result depends very greatly on the order in which the reagents are added. If the copper-sulphate solution is first added to the urine and then the sodium hydrate, it will be found that a considerable amount of the cuprous hydroxide formed passes into solution and a deep blue fluid is obtained, which on heating may give a reduction. Both the formation of the blue liquid and the reduction on heating strongly suggest sugar; but on treating a sample of the same urine, first with sodium hydrate, and then with copper sulphate, much of the cuprous hydroxide formed remains undissolved, and on heating no reduction occurs. When tested by other methods this urine will be found to contain only the physiological trace of sugar present in normal urine. Salkowski and Schulz ascribed this anomalous result to the presence of creatinin. On the other hand, when the alkali is added first, the subsequent addition of too much copper may result in a reaction being obtained with a normal urine. Thus in the presence of small amounts of sugar the interpretation of Trommer's test is not always easy. In the case of Fehling's test many difficulties are also encountered, but it has been found that urines giving more or less ill-defined reactions with this test do contain sugar somewhat in excess of the normal amount per c.c. of urine. This may be due to concentration, but often there is an absolute increase. These anomalous reactions depend on the interfering power of creatinin, which possesses the power of holding reduced cuprous oxide in solution. For this reason a urine containing sufficient sugar to react with Fehling's solution gave no reaction when tested in the ordinary way. Here the sugar reduced its equivalent amount of cupric oxide to the cuprous form, but no precipitate was formed because the reduced oxide remained in solution. Creatinin also possesses the power of modifying the nature of the precipitate formed. If a urine contains slightly more sugar than normal and a reaction took place on boiling with Fehling's solution, the precipitate may separate in such a finely divided form as to give a greenish or greenish-yellow opalescent fluid. With a little more sugar the particles of the reduced oxide are larger, and a yellow-coloured precipitate is obtained. With excess of sugar the ordinary red granular precipitate is in evidence. All these anomalous reactions depend on the action of the creatinin present in the urine and are generally caused by sugar. The reducing power of urine after the exhibition of such substances as alcohol and chloroform is often due to the presence of sugar.



## OUR GERMAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

**Patents and Trade-marks.**—The Imperial Government has published for criticism the draft of three new Bills dealing with patents and trade-marks. Articles which may not be patented include appliances to prevent conception, foodstuffs, condiments and drugs, and all articles produced by chemical means, unless the invention relates to a method for producing the same.

**Insurance Prescribing.** As a further contribution to the chapter of enforced economy in prescribing for sick-club patients (*C. & D.*, July 12, index folio 47), an apotheker in the "Pharm. Zeit." writes that one of his doctors prescribed one morphine suppository—sig.: one-half to be introduced at night. He humbly inquired of the doctor whether the patient was to first introduce the front or end portion of the suppository, but had not been favoured with a reply. The same doctor also prescribed 2½d. worth of ichthyol and one halfpennyworth of cacao butter, with instructions to the patient to prepare a suppository himself.

**Health Insurance Result.**—The number of medical students in Germany is, in consequence of National Health Insurance, increasing at an alarming rate, and this year the German universities have on their rolls no fewer than 13,380 would-be doctors, as compared with a total of 5,926 in 1904. There are at present 33,527 qualified doctors in Germany, to which will be added 1,650 next year. Allowing for an annual loss of 650 doctors through death, etc., at the present rate of increase there will be 44,227 doctors in 1920, and it is assumed that in that year about one-third of these practitioners will be without livelihood or practice—a "medical proletariat."

## OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

**The New Cuban Pharmacy Law** restricts the sale of medicinal specialties and patent medicines to pharmacies. Foreign firms desirous of placing their specialties on the Cuban market must first make application to the Board of Health and comply with the following requirements:

The label must bear an indication of the ingredients to which the preparation owes its medicinal value; and

A consular attest showing that the remedy is manufactured in the country of origin in a recognised laboratory.

A list of home and foreign specialties will be made which have not complied with the conditions imposed, and which therefore may not be sold. In the case of a foreign firm establishing a branch in Cuba for the preparation of their specialties in that country, it is required that the same shall be in charge of a qualified pharmacist, whose name must appear on the labels of the articles in question. Agencies or branches of foreign firms not employing a pharmacist will be closed, and a fine of \$5 to \$50 imposed as well.

**Food and Drugs Act Decisions.**—The following are some recent decisions regarding the misbranding of products under the Food and Drugs Act: "Dr. Towns' Epilepsy Treatment," consisting of (1) a solution of ammonium bromide, sodium chloride, with valerian and flavouring; (2) a sulphonal-pill; (3) black pills composed of charcoal, sugar, phosphorus, and inorganic matter, combining a small amount of strychnine-bearing material. Misbranded because of statements on the label which convey the impression that the treatment possesses therapeutic properties of high value in the treatment of epilepsy, when any beneficial effect is only temporary and palliative.—"Dixie Fever and Pain Powder," consisting of acetanilide, caffeine, sodium bicarbonate, and charcoal, misbranded because of the therapeutic claims.—"Stello's Asthma Cure," consisting of potassium iodide, tincture of cannabis indica, alcohol, glycerin, and water, misbranded because the presence and quantity of cannabis indica and alcohol were not declared on the label.

**DRUG-SHOPS IN INDIA.**—The Under Secretary of State for India on July 31 supplied, as a printed answer to a question asked by Sir Herbert Roberts, statistics of the number of shops in the various provinces of India licensed for the sale of opium and other drugs, and the Excise revenue derived from the sale of these drugs.

## TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., July 31.

**EXCEPT** for the decided fillip which the more seasonable weather has given to the mineral-water trade, and the consequent scarcity and firmness of citric acid, the tone of most departments of the market is dominated by the close proximity of the holiday. Oil of peppermint (American) is strong, but little is doing, as there is very little visible stock either in London or New York, and the dealers will not name a price for the new crop. East Indian tamarinds are a little calmer and have been sold cheaper forward. Oil of lemon is decidedly easier, both for old and new crop. Oil of cloves is firmer in sympathy with the spice. Sugar of milk is in shorter supply and has improved in price, consequent, it is said, upon manufacturers arranging for an agreement. Several alkaloids are on the up-grade, but codeine is lower. The quinine market has not materially changed since last week, unless in the daily newspapers, which have been a bit excited about it. Ipecacuanha is dearer both on the other side and this, and little is coming forward. The more important movements of the week are noted in the appended table:

Higher	Firmer	Easier
Atropine	Cascara sagrada	Codeine
Cumin-seed	Citric acid	Lemon oil
Ipecacuanha	Clove oil	Pepper
Peppermint oil	Cloves	Tamarinds (East
(Amer.)	Cocaine	Indian) c.i.f.
Peppermint oil	Rose leaves	Tonquin beans
(Japan)	(French)	(Augustura)
Sugar of milk		Vanilla

### Cablegram.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Business in this market is fairly good. Opium is firmer at \$5.65. Peppermint oil has advanced to \$3.10. Copaiba is easier, to-day's quotation being 47c. Peruvian balsam is lower at \$1.55 per lb. Canada balsam is selling at 11c. Buchu-leaves are quiet at \$1.33 per lb. Ipecacuanha (Cartagena) is firm at \$1.80. Quinine sulphate is quoted at 23c. per ounce and Java make at 20c.

### London Markets.

**ALOES.**—Good Zanzibar in skins is scarce. There are no arrivals this week.

**ANISE OIL (STAR)** is in steady demand at 7s. per lb. on the spot, and further business in July-August shipment has been done at 6s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f.

**ARROWROOT.**—Quiet, only one lot of Natal selling in auction at 7½d. for good quality.

**ATROPINE.**—The alkaloid and its salts have advanced on the basis of an increase of 1s. 5d. per oz. in the sulphate, on contract quantities, this being fully 10 per cent. more. The rise is due to the scarcity of root. The market closes firm.

**BENZOIN** is in good demand and selling freely at auction rates, being 6l. 15s. to 7l. 15s. for ordinary to good Sumatra seconds. About 60 cases Sumatra have been landed. Palembang is very scarce on spot.

BERGAMOT OIL is offered at 23s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. for 38 to 40 per cent.

Notwithstanding the total lack of demand in the Palermo market, holders there managed to keep the market firm at unchanged figures during the week ending July 26.

BORAX.—Commercial quality crystals quoted at 17s. 6d. per cwt. and powder 18s. 6d.

BORIC ACID.—Crystals 26s. 6d. and powder 28s. 6d. per cwt. for contracts.

CARBOLIC ACID is firm. Crystals 39/40° are quoted 4½d. per lb. for prompt delivery and 35° 4½d. Crude 60° East Coast prompt 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d., West Coast 60° prompt 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Root-bark is scarce, and none is offered on this market under 42s. 6d. per cwt. For old bark prices from 38s. to 42s. are quoted, and the market is good.

CITRIC ACID is very firm, and the demand by consumers on their contracts cannot be satisfied by the makers with sufficient expedition, owing to scarcity of the raw material. Foreign acid is quoted at 1s. 11½d. and in second-hands at 1s. 10½d., which is also the figure for English. *Citrates* are firm in sympathy.

CITRONELLA OIL is in good inquiry. Business has been done at 1s. 8½d., but oil passing Schimmel's test in tins and cases is quoted at 1s. 10d. per lb., and in drums August-October shipment 1s. 9d. c.i.f. is mentioned.

CLOVE OIL.—The cheaper tendency of this product has ceased, and the makers are now firm in the official quotation of 5s. 4d. per lb. which has been shaded during this month; still 5s. 2d. is quoted for large orders, but as long as the clove continues in its present strong position it will be difficult to buy from the distillers at less.

CLOVES.—Steady. Zanzibar fair quality being quoted 9½d. for spot and 9½d. bid for June-August delivery. At auction 50 bales dark Zanzibar were bought in at 8½d.

COCAINE and its salts are firmer, but there is no quotable change in prices.

COD-LIVER OIL.—There is very little doing on the London market. New oil prompt shipment is quoted at 100s. c.i.f. It is expected that the value will improve shortly. Our Bergen correspondent, writing on July 28, says: "Business is very limited; the last quotation for prime non-congealing Lofoten oil—namely, 95s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen—is merely nominal.

CODEINE.—Lower. The makers' price is 13s. 2d. for alkaline and 9s. 10d. for phosphate in 175-oz. lots.

COPAIBA is steady at 2s. 1d. for filtered.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Firm, but quotations are unchanged.

CUMIN-SEED is dearer owing to the failure of the Morocco crop this season. Genuine quality has been sold at 25s. per cwt., and ordinary at 26s. to 28s., and the quotation has now been raised to 30s. and 32s. 6d. respectively. Malta is also dearer at 35s. per cwt.

DEXTRIN is firmer, following the higher tone for farina.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Eight cases of good quality Zanzibar drop have arrived.

FARINA is firm, following the unfavourable report of the Dutch crop owing to insufficient sunshine.

FENUGREEK-SEEDS.—Fair Morocco are offering at 11s. 3d.

GENTIAN-ROOT is selling well at 28s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; the c.i.f. price is dearer at 24s. 6d.

GUALACUM.—Ten casks of fair block part glossy have arrived.

IPECACUANHA.—Higher prices have been cabled from South America, and messages thither have brought no hope that supplies will improve. For Matto Grosso the price now wanted here is 9s. per lb., and for Minas 8s. 6d., the same figure being quoted for Cartagena. The market is practically bare of all kinds.

Ten bales of Matto Grosso have arrived at the London warehouses.

LAVENDER OIL.—The reports of the new crop are unfavourable and necessitate cautious buying. Business is being done at 14s. to 15s. per lb. according to grade.

LEAD-COMPOUNDS have followed the further rise in the

price of the metal. Fine sugar of lead is now quoted 27l. 10s. ex wharf, 2½ per cent. discount.

LEMON OIL seems to be slowly slipping down; there are sellers on the spot at 17s. 9d., and for prompt shipment 17s. to 17s. 6d. The new crop is nominal at 12s. per lb. c.i.f.

A Palermo report of July 26 states that the inactivity of the demand from abroad has caused some holders to be more and more inclined to listen to eventual bids, and local buyers have been gradually able, during the course of the week, to force prices down to the parity of 16s. 11½d. c.i.f. London for guaranteed pure and genuine lemon oil for prompt shipment, and at this price several transactions for fairly round lots were effected this week. For new crop, the weakness of the spot market and the fair development of the fruits under generally favourable weather conditions made the position easier, and growers would now be inclined to accept, for forward contracts, somewhat lower figures than we quoted last week. The day's quotation is 11s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. London for guaranteed pure and genuine oil of lemon of the new crop, shipment January and forward.

LINSEED OIL is dearer, 25s. 9d. per cwt. being paid for spot.

MENTHOL has sold since last week's sales at 20s. to 20s. 6d. per lb. for Kobayashi. For arrival, menthol combined with oil, November-December shipment has been sold at 21s., and January-March at 19s. 6d.

In respect to the proposed U.S.A. duty of 50c. per lb. on menthol, it is officially explained that at present "menthol is dutiable under the present law as a medicinal preparation at 25 per cent., by virtue of the decision in *McKesson v. United States* (T.D. 33167), February 1, 1913. There is reason to believe that the estimated price per pound for menthol, as given in the Ways and Means Handbook, \$3 per lb., is far too low. The latest quotation available in single pounds to druggists is \$10.25 per lb."

MORPHINE.—The makers' price for hydrochloride in powder is 9s. 3d. for wholesale lots.

OPUM.—The market keeps strong. There is a fair demand for American, with sales of 11-per-cent. at 15s. 9d. per lb. This is likely to continue until the new American tariff is settled.

A Smyrna report dated July 13 states that there is again a very active market to report, with sales amounting to 305 cases new and old crop, commencing at last week's figures and ending at fully 6d. per lb. over and above what was paid at the beginning of the week. Quotations on that day were: New crop—common lowland mixed goods (8 to 9 per cent.), 11s. to 12s.; usual run selected talequale (9½ to 10½ per cent.), 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; selected uniform slightly stuff (9½ to 10½ per cent.), 13s. 9d. to 14s. 9d.; Yerbis as to quality (10½ to 12 per cent.), 15s. to 16s. 6d.; Old crop—Karahissar extra (10½ to 11 per cent.), 15s. to 16s.; Karahissar extrissima (11 to 11½ per cent.), 16s. to 17s. The arrivals are 990 cases, against 592 at same date last year.

Our Constantinople correspondent, writing on July 19, states that the sales of the week have been 27 cases of druggists' at 205 ptrs. to 215 ptrs. and three new "softs" at 230 ptrs. Besides this, 30 druggists' and one "soft" have been exported. A further advice dated July 26 gives sales during the previous week as 66 cases druggists' at 215 ptrs. to 235 ptrs., 57 "soft" at 245 ptrs. to 270 ptrs., and three Malatias at 265 ptrs. The market is well sustained following the strong American demands. The arrivals to date are 346 druggists, against 223 in the previous year, 32 "soft" (19 last year), and no Malatia (106 in 1912), making a total of 378 cases, compared with 348. The stock stands at 364 (355 in 1912), consisting of 295 druggists' (246 last year), 44 "soft" (22 in 1912), and 25 Malatias (87 in previous year).

ORANGE OIL (SWEET).—The finest quality is quoted on the spot at 16s. and 15s. per lb. c.i.f.

From Palermo on July 26 we learn that there is generally little doing there, but the available supply is so small that prices remain unchanged at 14s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f. London for guaranteed pure and genuine oil of orange, prompt shipment.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Malta finely cut is in good demand; the colour is not exceptionally good, but stocks are small and readily selling at 7d. to 8d. per lb.

OTTO OF ROSE.—Further reports tend to confirm that this year's crop is a good one. The high prices asked (in some quarters 65s. for spot delivery of last year's crop) may be put down to scarcity of spot caused by the



fear of risk in sending supplies owing to the unsettled state of the country. No doubt the peasants hope to recoup themselves for their losses, and obtain as much as buyers will pay for what they have to dispose of.

A rumour has been current in the City to-day to the effect that a well-known Bulgarian otto distiller and merchant has had a tragic end. There is no confirmation of the statement, as little news is coming forward from Bulgaria, and in view of the fact that a letter from the gentleman was received here last week, we think the rumoured details should not be published without confirmation.

OXALIC ACID in contract quantities is quoted on the basis of 2½d. to 3d. per lb. net, delivered free London.

PARALDEHYDE has been in good demand since the recent scheduling of hypnotics, at unchanged prices.

PEPPER.—Easier. Fourteen bags fair Ceylon offered at auction sold at 5½d., being steady. Spot demand is slow, with sellers at 5¼d. for fair Singapore. The arrival market is weaker, Singapore August-October shipment having been sold at 4½d.; Lampong August-October steamer sellers at 4¾d., October-December 4½d., and January-March 4½d., c.i.f. d.w. Terminal market easy, with sales of December delivery at 8¾d. to 8½d. There were no sales of white, for which the spot demand is slow and arrival market weak.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Business has been done in a few cases of American at 13s. 9d., and 14s. to 14s. 6d. per lb. is now asked. Naturally these high prices restrict trade to absolute necessities. Dealers have in vain cabled for offers of the new crop; farmers seem to be preferring to "wait and see," and a month may elapse before a sound position is manifest. H.G.H. remains at 15s. spot and 14s. 6d. September-October shipment. Japanese is firmer at 6s. 4d. paid for Kobayashi on the spot.

PILOCARPINE.—The nitrate is steady at recent quotations.

QUININE continues to receive a fair amount of attention. Business at 11½d. is reported by the German manufacturers, while second-hands have been fairly busy, selling at 10¾d. to 11¼d. The following paragraph, which appeared in "The Times" on Monday, has stimulated other newspapers to follow suit, with more or less amusing results:

After negotiations between the European makers of quinine and the growers in Java of the cinchona-tree, from the bark of which quinine is produced, an agreement has been signed the effect of which will be primarily to regulate and incidentally to raise the price of quinine. The extent of the increase is not yet known, but according to a pharmaceutical correspondent it is not improbable that before long the present price will be almost doubled. By the terms of the agreement the manufacturers are required to buy from the producers of cinchona-bark the equivalent of about 1,000,000 lb. of quinine a year at a regulated price. Practically the whole of the cinchona-bark used by quinine-manufacturers in Europe is now produced in Java, whence it is shipped to Amsterdam to be sold by auction.

Our Amsterdam correspondent, writing on July 25, says the result of that day's auction held by the Amsterdam quinine-works is as follows: Offered, 1,417½ kilos. Ed. II., again bought in at fl. 18.50 per kilo. The next auction will be held on August 15 next, when a similar quantity will be offered.

ROSE-LEAVES.—French red are dearer. Recently, when the new crop promised well, wet weather set in, reducing the output considerably, and 3s. 3d. to 3s. 5d. is now quoted.

SARSAPARILLA is steady at last week's auction rates. A parcel of about ten bales of red native has arrived in London, but no more grey Jamaica or Lima has been landed.

SENEGA.—The new crop is offered at 2s. 10½d. to 3s. per lb. c.i.f. New York is quoting September-October, and the crop appears to be somewhat later than usual. There is a little business being done, but consumers are waiting for the new supplies.

SOY is quoted 1s. 4½d. on the spot and 1s. 2¼d. c.i.f.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Dearer, the makers having advanced their price to 55s. per cwt., and it is expected to go up to 60s. ere long. The reasons for this are the scarcity of raw material and a disposition on the part of the manu-

facturers to come to an agreement regarding prices. The demand has in consequence been brisker this week, and some makers are not quoting.

TARTARIC ACID AND TARTRATES.—Tartaric acid is unchanged at 1s. 0¾d. for English, and 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¼d. for foreign. Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd., have advanced soda tartarata by 3s. per cwt. Pulv. seidlitz has been proportionately advanced 2s. 3d. per cwt. Their quotations now are: Soda tartarata in powder or crystals, 80s. per cwt. in 5-cwt. casks, 83s. in 28-lb. parcels. Pulv. seidlitz, 67s. per cwt. in 5-cwt. casks, and 69s. 3d. in 28-lb. parcels, usual terms, 5 per cent. discount, without engagement.

TOLU keeps on the steady side, and 3s. 6d. is probably the lowest price for good quality.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Some recent arrivals of Angosturas are quoted at 6s. 6d. to 7s. per lb. Being new crop they are naturally rather moist.

TURPENTINE OIL is easier at 27s. 6d. per cwt. for spot American.

VANILLA.—Only 35 tins were offered at yesterday's auction, prices being easier. *Mauritius* firsts, 7 to 8 in., 14s., seconds 11s., foxy 10s. to 10s. 6d.; 6 to 7 in., 12s. 6d.; 5 to 7 in. crystallised, 12s. *Madagascar* of medium quality as to flavour and size sold at prices ranging from 10s. 6d. (4 to 6 in.) to 13s. 6d. (7 to 7½ in.). *Ceylon* good crystallised and sweet flavour, 6½ to 7½ in., sold at 13s. 6d., and other sizes and qualities at 9s. 9d. to 12s. *East Indian* (one tin only) sold at 6s. (4 to 5½ in.), and common *West Indian* loose and wet at 7s.

### English Herb Crops.

Mr. Jos. Seymour, Holbeach, writes that the peppermint plants wintered badly, and, owing to the dry weather in May, the usual quantity could not be planted out. The crop is very short, and it is too late in the season to make up an average. Lavender and rosemary are doing well.

Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Ltd., report from their Carshalton farm as follows:

CHAMOMILES is a medium crop, with flowers small, owing to absence of sunshine. It will be gathered later than usual this year.

PENNYROYAL, MINT, and PARSLEY show a fair crop, better than last year.

RUE, LAVENDER, WORMWOOD, COMFREY, HOREHOUND, and PEPPERMINT are good crops, and will yield well, given favourable weather during the next few weeks. Speaking generally, the season will be a good one for leafy crops, but all flowers are short, owing to the dull cloudy summer.

### Clove Industry.

The British Vice-Consul at Zanzibar (Mr. G. B. Beak), reporting on the trade of that island in 1911-12, states that clove-growing is by far the most important industry in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba; it is also the chief source of revenue, for the export duty on cloves is 25 per cent. The Government owns plantations extending to 17,000 acres, which are under the control and management of an Agricultural Department. The majority of the other plantations nominally belong to Arabs, but practically all of them are mortgaged to Indians at high rates of interest. The clove crop varies very considerably, a good season usually being followed by a bad one and *vice versa*; there has, however, been no continuous decrease in the output of cloves. The 1911-12 crop (July 1 to June 30) produced 808,794 frasilas (1=31 lb.), which constituted a record, the previous largest crop having been 755,665 frasilas in 1907-8; the season 1912-13 was an extremely bad one, but the prospects for 1913-14 are very promising.—*Board of Trade Journal*.

### U.S. Mercury in 1912.

The annual return of the U.S. Geological Survey states that the domestic production of quicksilver in 1912 was 25,147 flasks of 75 lb. each, valued at the average San Francisco domestic price for the year, \$42.04, at \$1,057,180. These figures show an increase over the output of 1911 of 3,891 flasks and over that of 1910 of 4,546 flasks. Last year twenty mines were producing, of which sixteen were in California, against twenty-two producers in 1911, of which nineteen were in California. The production in 1912 showed a larger increase than was expected, but it is not thought that a correspondingly large increase will take place this year. Indeed, the reported gradual decline in output from some of the larger mines and possible unfavourable market conditions and prospects may result in a decreased output

for 1913. The production in California in 1912 was 20,163 flasks, valued at \$866,571, against 18,860 flasks, valued at \$867,749, in 1911, this being the largest since that of 24,635 flasks in 1905. The increase was due mainly to the yield of the New Guadalupe mine, in Santa Clara county, but also to increased output from several other mines. In San Benito county the New Idria mines yielded slightly less than in 1911, but remained the largest producers in the U.S.A., and are to be credited with nearly half the entire output of California. The market was fairly good for quicksilver in 1912. The imports were again in considerable excess over the exports, and the demand was generally strong and apparently somewhat larger than the domestic supply. The exports from the United States in 1912 are estimated at 24,000 lb., valued at \$14,000, against 21,841 lb., valued at \$13,995, in 1911.

#### Quicksilver Market.

The market for quicksilver has for some time past been rather disappointing. There has been but little life in the export demand, and until it revives to an appreciable extent it is hardly possible to look for a recovery in prices, although these have lately relapsed to the lowest level reached last year. The leading house of importers dropped their quotation to 77. 5s. per bottle, while second-hand offers are now being made down to about 77. 1s. 6d. per bottle. The highest price reached in 1911 was 107. and the lowest 87. per bottle, the market during the years 1909, 1910, and 1911 having been kept at a comparatively high level. According to the statistics compiled by a German authority, the total world's production of quicksilver has experienced a further increase for the past year, the total being given as 4,300 metric tons, against 4,100 tons for 1911 and 3,600 tons for 1910, which is accounted for by the increased returns, chiefly in the United States and also in Italy. The former country's output was 855 tons, against 731 tons in 1911 and 671 tons in 1908, the lowest returns since the last century. The American output, however, is still well under what it was in 1903, 1904, and 1905, when it amounted to 1,233 tons, 1,200 tons, and 1,043 tons respectively. The Italian output has been persistently on the increase for many years past, totalling 986 tons, against 931 tons in 1911, and it is now more than three times as much as it was in 1903. The figures for Spain are given as 1,490 tons for last year, compared with 1,486 tons for 1911, these figures representing exports in both cases against an actual output of 1,114 tons in 1910 and 1,393 tons in 1909, while the previous highest output was 1,567 tons in 1906. The Spanish output, nevertheless, shows a recovery of over 400 tons compared with 1908. In Austria-Hungary there has been last year no material set-back after a considerable increase of recent years. In Mexico the production has remained stationary, being uniformly returned as 150 tons for each of the last four years, against 200 tons in each of the previous three years. Operations in that country are not likely to improve for some time in view of the serious internal troubles. The American exports have remained at vanishing point ever since the year 1904, when they amounted to 732 tons. Considering the big increase in the domestic output last year as given above, American trade requirements have undoubtedly been considerably on the increase, inasmuch as notable quantities have been imported from other countries. The German imports have last year again increased by 64 tons to 990 tons. The total imports in Great Britain in 1912 were the heaviest on record at 1,600 tons, against record exports of 1,097 tons, which compares with 1,584 tons and 1,070 tons respectively in 1911.

#### Indian Government Cinchona.

The report on the Government Cinchona Department, Nilgiris, for the year 1911-12, states that the total area under cultivation at the commencement of the year was 1,257.24 acres of cinchona and 455.37 acres of fuel trees. During the year under review 65.52 acres of old cinchona were uprooted, and 1.43 acre of new land was planted, reducing the area under cinchona by 64.09 acres. The additions to the area under fuel were 103.75 acres, and at the close of the year the total area under cultivation was 1,752.27 acres, consisting of 1,193.15 acres cinchona and 559.12 acres fuel. The total bark-crop from the estates during the year was 402,494 lb., while the total quantity of bark worked up was 755,900 lb., consisting of 129,363 lb. estate bark, 372,793 lb. purchased in the local market, and 253,744 lb. of Java Ledgeriana bark. The total quantity of quinine extracted was 30,489 lb. (493,584 oz.), or 4.03 per cent., against 3.63 per cent. in 1910-11. The increased yield is said to be chiefly due to improvements made in manufacture. A further improvement in the yield of quinine is expected after the completion of the arrangements for the sifting of the bark, as the powder will be much finer than that which has been worked before. The sales during

the year were 33,566 lb. (537,056 oz.) of quinine and 2,089 lb. of febrifuge, compared with 27,686 lb. (442,976 oz.) quinine and 1,444 lb. febrifuge in the previous year. The increase under quinine was chiefly due to the larger demands from the medical stores of Madras and Bombay and from the United Provinces. The quantity of quinine sold at post-offices during the year was 2,465 lb. (39,440 oz.), against 2,181½ lb. (34,898 oz.) in 1910-11, or an increase of 283½ lb. The amount sold by revenue officials was 27½ lb., against 27½ lb. in the previous year.

#### Réunion Essential Oils.

The British Consul, in his annual report for 1912, states that the perfume essences distilled in the island are ylang-ylang, geranium, and vetiver. Of geranium, 43,953 kilos. (96,696 lb.) was exported last year; the prices varied very much, having started at 28fr. 70c. (17. 3s.) per kilo. (2.2 lb.) and gradually going up to 80fr. (37. 4s.), to come down again to 40fr. (17. 12s.), the average price being 60fr. (27. 8s.) per kilo. At the time of writing this report (no date given) prices stand at 47. 8s. per kilo., but it is very doubtful whether they will keep at that price. The following is the amount of ylang-ylang oil exported and the average prices realised during the past five years:

		Quantity. Lb.	Average Price per 2.2 lb.	
			£	s.
1908	...	2,477	18	0
1909	...	3,962	12	0
1910	...	12,100	8	0
1911	...	3,636	7	4
1912	...	5,500	6	0

Prices are slowly but steadily falling, says the Consul. Of vetiver, 1,170 kilos. (2,574 lb.) was exported in 1912. The average price was 55fr. (27. 4s.) per kilo. (2.2 lb.).

#### Persian Opium.

The British Consul at Ispahan, in his annual report for 1912, states that although the cultivation of opium in Persia has for various reasons declined during the last ten years, and continues to do so, it still remains the most important product for export. The average annual amount handled in Ispahan in the last five years is estimated at somewhat under 2,000 cases, inclusive of the opium brought in raw from Burujird, Hamadan, and other places for manipulation in Ispahan. That from Hamadan is estimated to produce about 200 cases of prepared opium. The severe cold which prevailed during the winter of 1910-11 had proved disastrous to the sowings; it is doubtful whether the yield of 1911 amounted to even 100 cases. At the end of March 1911 it had been estimated that there were approximately 1,000 to 1,100 cases of opium in the hands of exporters or small holders. As the season advanced, however, further stocks of opium, the hoarded remains of bygone years, continued to come to light. By the end of the year under report 1,347 cases of opium had been forwarded by the Ahwaz road for export. The number of cases forwarded *via* Shiraz is variously estimated by Bushire merchants at 225, by Ispahan merchants at just double that figure. Taking the mean between these two figures, we arrive at an approximate export from Ispahan of 1,680 cases for the year 1911-12, as against 1,960 cases in the year 1910-11. Not all the cases forwarded, however, reached the coast, for in the extensive robberies, both on the Shiraz and Ahwaz routes, opium had to pay heavy toll to the tribesmen.

#### Rusa Oil.

In the "Indian Forester" (1913, 39, 149) an account is given of the Rusa (*Cymbopogon Martini*, Stapf) oil industry as carried on in the Melghat Division of the Berar Circle, India, which is published in the current issue of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute." The right to distil the oil is put up to auction by the Forest Department, and the lessee appoints agents, who carry out the distillation and supply oil to him at a fixed rate of Rs. 5 per seer (30s. per gal.). Primitive copper stills of 40 to 50 gals. capacity are employed. The inflorescence of the grass contains the odorous oil, the stem being valueless. One-third or one-half of the stem, however, is cut, in addition to the inflorescence, to enable the grass to be tied into bundles, but this practice occasions a larger consumption of fuel than would otherwise be necessary for the distillation. The yield of oil per season of 100 days for a distillery of four stills is estimated at 172½ gals., of which 160 gals. is obtained from the first cutting of 60 tons of grass and 12½ gals. from the second cutting of 15 tons. It is estimated that the Government lessee realises a profit of Rs. 2,775 (185%) per distillery of four stills.



**Olive-oil Market.***Marseilles, July 26.*

The olive-oil market is in a period of calmness, sometimes interrupted by a slight movement. Business is dull and in rather a parlous condition for many reasons: first, by the war in the Near East, which is doing great harm to commercial transactions with Greece and the Levant; and, second, owing to the revision of the American tariff of import duties. Nobody knows yet how this revision will end, or if it will in future be possible to import olive oil into the United States of America at a cheaper rate. This is hoped, and if it should turn out so, business would greatly improve in consequence. Meanwhile orders from U.S.A. are kept back or are much reduced in volume. In the different countries of production the market conditions vary a great deal. In Spain, for instance, olive oils, especially the "lampantes," containing only 2° to 3° of acid are firm, those oils being quoted frs. 115 from 1½° to 3° of acid per 100 kilos. ex wharf (on the quay) Marseilles, and about 50 centimes less for each degree of acid over 3°. In Tunis the manufacturers are willing enough to sell, good Sfax current qualities being quoted from frs. 130 to frs. 138 per 100 kilos. ex quay Marseilles, and Sousse from frs. 120 to frs. 130 for the different qualities, same conditions. Provence oils are selling at frs. 140 to frs. 165 for the different qualities, but without animation. The next crop is highly promising in Tunis, which is quite exceptionally rich, in Algiers and Spain very good, and in Italy good; but in the Alpes Maritimes the crop is about half of the normal, and in Bouches-du-Rhône, le Var, Vaucluse, and le Gard "nil" is the report; so, in conclusion, the next campaign promises to be very good, and business will be of considerable extent owing to the demands and requirements, especially if the manufacturers and dealers start with reasonable prices.

**Manchester Chemical Market.***July 29.*

Owing to the resumption of trade after the Royal visit to Lancashire, the current holidays excepted, there has been a better feeling in heavy chemicals. What outlook is in this particular department of the chemical trade remains to be seen, but, speaking generally, it is not expected that there will be any important change to note. During the week there has been little or no change. Sulphate of copper, owing to a rapid upward movement in the raw metal, has advanced, and may now be quoted 21l. 10s. to 22l. 15s. per ton, delivered Manchester. White powdered arsenic rules low at 15l. 15s. to 16l. 5s. per ton, delivered Manchester. Acetate of lime remains steady, and grey is quoted 12l. 7s. 6d. and brown 7l. 15s. per ton c.i.f. There does not seem to be much change in cream of tartar or acids, although the hot weather ought to have exercised a better feeling in this particular point. Coal-tar products continue quiet. Contracts for pitch are renewed at 43s. to 45s. per ton. Benzols are in steady demand, and the latest quotations are 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per gal. for 90's. No doubt the holidays are affecting the demand for the highly refined material. Carbohc acid is in better inquiry, though the demand is rather of a speculative nature. Crystal carbohc shows little change. Creosote is firm. Naphthas quiet.

**Heavy Chemicals.**

A steady trade continues to be transacted in the heavy-chemical market, though mainly confined to prompt or early requirements. Demand against existing contracts keeps up to a fair average for the seasons, and where calls are on the low side local holidays seem to be the main reason. Export business, although comparatively speaking quiet, is on the whole of a satisfactory character. Values maintain a steady tone, and do not fluctuate materially.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA still keeps a very quiet market, though the declining tendency is not now so apparent. Present nearest figures are: Beckton, 25 per cent. ammonia guaranteed, August-October, 12l. 11s. 3d. to 12l. 12s. 6d.; London terms, 12l. 2s. 6d.; Leith, 13l.; Liverpool, 12l. 17s. 6d.; and Hull, 12l. 15s. Comparatively little is being done on forward account, makers' ideas remaining at 5s. per ton advance, with later forward 7s. 6d. per ton.

LEAD-PRODUCTS, as indicated last week, have improved in value, and are steady thereat. White lead, 26l.; red lead, 22l. 10s.; pig lead, 21l. 5s.; sheets, 25l.; and pipes, 25l. 10s. per ton Tyne. White acetate of lead, 26l. to 26l. 10s.; brown acetate of lead, 23l. 5s. to 23l. 15s. Nitrate of lead, 29l. 5s. to 29l. 15s.

BENZOLS are on the quiet side, foreign buyers apparently holding off owing to prices. Present nearest figures, which are naked, are: 90 per cent. 1s. to 1s. 0½d. and 50 per cent. 10½d.; North, naked, 11d. to 11½d. and 10d. respectively.

MAGNESIUM SALTS have been in good average request for both home and export, and values are steady. Sulphate,

67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.; chloride, 67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.; and carbonate, 50s. to 57s. 6d. per cwt.

ZINC SALTS rule unchanged with good normal demand. Zinc sulphate crystals, 7l. 10s. to 7l. 15s.; and zinc chloride, 100° Tw., 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. per ton.

**PATENT SPECIFICATIONS.**

Printed copies of the following specifications are on sale (8d. each) at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., a fortnight after the notice of acceptance has appeared in the "Official Journal" (Patents) of the given dates. Persons desirous of opposing the grant of a patent must do so in the prescribed form within two months from the date of the "Journal" in which the notice appeared.

**Specifications Accepted.***April 16, 1913.*

QUICK-DRYING HARD ENAMEL PAINT. 18257/12. Koizumi.  
CHLORINE-DERIVATIVES OF THE AMYL SERIES. 19764/12 Johnson. (Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik.)  
TUNGSTEN ANTI-CATHODE FOR RÖNTGEN TUBES. 25052/12. Siemens Bros. & Co.  
ALKALI FROM ALKALIFEROUS FELDSPARS OR MICA. 26497/12. Jungner.  
SILVER-CLEANING COMPOSITION. 27119/12. Balchin.  
SURGICAL BASINS. 30098/12. Meinecke.  
MANUFACTURE OF AMMONIUM SULPHATE. 2002/13. Vis.

*April 23, 1913.*

MANUFACTURE OF WHITE ENAMEL. 1136/12. Vereinigte Chemische Fabriken Landau, Kreidl, Heller & Co.  
CERAMIC MASS AS METAL-SUBSTITUTE FOR LABORATORY APPARATUS. 8498/12. Kuuz-Krause.  
MANUFACTURE OF WHITE-LEAD. 8547/12. Pope.  
CHEMICAL MANURES. 8609/12. Ciselet & Noblet.  
COMPOSITION FOR DESTROYING RED SPIDER. 8748/12. Hurty.  
UTILISATION IN THERAPEUTICS OF THE PRODUCTS OF DECOMPOSITION OF RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS. 8908/12. Radium-Heil-Ges.  
ADJUSTMENT OF CAFFEINE AND TANNIN IN TEA. 10471/12. Bell, Vasey & Steadman.  
REMEDY FOR POULTRY-DISEASE. 12511/12. Trec.  
MANUFACTURE OF OZONE. 19146/12. Steynis.  
REMEDY FOR EPILEPSY. 21044/12. Hepke.  
HAIR-PREPARATIONS. 27171/12. Sternheim.  
CALCIUM SALTS OF ACIDYL-ORTHO-OXYBENZOIC ACIDS. 2237/12. Chemische Fabrik von Heyden Akt.-Ges.  
REVIVIFYING PERMUTIT. 23706/12. Schweikert & Czeczowiczka.  
RESTORING COAGULATED ALBUMINS. 28613/12. Rasche.  
SURGICAL RUBBER GLOVES. 1508/13. Zeiger & Wiegand.  
CLARIFYING-AGENT FOR WINE, ETC. 4597/12. Ornstein.

*April 30, 1913.*

APPLIANCES FOR FACILITATING HEARING. 9182/12. Von Suchorzynski.  
TREATING SCOLIOSIS. 9337/12. Edwin.  
PURIFYING HYDROCARBON LIQUIDS. 9463/12. Hamilton.  
BIFOCAL SPECTACLE LENSES. 10129/12. Jamieson.  
SULPHUR AND SULPHATES FROM POLYTHIONATE SOLUTIONS. 10147/12. Feld.  
DISTRIBUTING PERFUMES. 14071/12. De Vilbiss.  
MANUFACTURE OF SODIUM ALLOYS. 14254/12. British Cyanides Co. and Rossiter.  
IMPROVED PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS. 25486/12. Sefion-Jones. (J. A. Wulffing.)  
TOILET ARTICLE. 28113/12. Funcke.  
RESPIRATORY APPARATUS. 28149/12. Thorne & Jenkins.  
MANUFACTURE OF QUARTZ ARTICLES. 415/13. British Thomson-Houston Co. (General Electric Co.)  
SUCTION DEVICES FOR DENTURE-PLATES. 3315/12. Homann.

**Open for Inspection.**

SATURATING FATTY ACIDS AND THEIR GLYCERIDES BY COMBINING THEM WITH HYDROGEN. 20061/12. Utescher.  
OBTAINING NITROGEN SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH OXIDES OF NITROGEN. 3662/13.  
CATALYSTS. 4144/13. Wimmer.  
EXTRACTING ALKALOIDS. 27378/12. Lloyd.  
MANUFACTURE OF URETHANES OF TERTIARY ALCOHOLS. 159/13. Merck.  
MANUFACTURE OF ACETIC-ACID ESTERS OF AMYL ALCOHOL AND ITS HOMOLOGUES. 2779/13. Kaufer.  
DERIVATIVES OF PIASELENOL SOLUBLE IN ALKALI. 3042/13. Heinemann.  
PROBES, CANNULAS, SURGICAL DRAINAGE-TUBES, AND THE LIKE. 3531/13. Charnaux.  
INHALATION APPARATUS. 3758/13. Reismann.

## AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, and to many other Chemists in business there.

### New South Wales.

**PHARMACY BOARD.**—The question of a contribution by the Pharmacy Board to the Shillinglaw testimonial fund came up at the meeting on June 10. It was agreed that the contributions should be individual and not from the Board.

**PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.**—At the meeting in Sydney on June 10 it was agreed that a representative pharmacist should be prepared to assist the Interstate Commission on Pure Food and Drugs in case that body intends dealing with drugs. A committee of the whole Council was formed to deal with the matter of the Early Closing Bill when it comes before Parliament next Session.

### Queensland.

**HEALTH INSURANCE.**—In anticipation that a measure of Health Insurance may be introduced into Australia, Mr. J. W. Case, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, has been studying the National Insurance Act of the United Kingdom, and has prepared a digest of the Act and regulations for the benefit of chemists in the Commonwealth. The report is very well done, considering the difficulties of the subject. There are one or two slight inaccuracies, the most unfortunate being that the Insurance contributions are referred to as taxes and the Medical Benefit and Sanatorium Benefit as "free."

**VENEREAL DISEASES.**—Under the Health Acts the Commissioner of Public Health has very extensive powers to deal with venereal diseases, which he has now decided to enforce. With the object of eradicating them as far as possible a Government dispensary has been established in connection with the Brisbane General Hospital to treat persons suffering from such diseases gratis. Medical men have been called upon to supply the department with the number of patients suffering from venereal diseases under their charge. Under the newly published regulations, pharmacists may no longer prescribe for persons suffering from gonorrhœa. The Commissioner has circularised every pharmacist in business in the Brisbane area, calling attention to those sections of the Act which the department intends to enforce, and with the letter he enclosed copies of circulars, which he invites pharmacists to hand over to persons asking to be prescribed for.

## INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

**THE BUSINESS** of Messrs. Beynon & Co., Calaba, Bombay, has recently changed hands.

**CEYLON ATTEMPTS TO PRODUCE LAC.**—In the course of the annual administrative report of the Ceylon Department of Agriculture for 1911-12, Mr. R. N. Lyne, F.L.S., states that another attempt to establish the Indian lac insect in Ceylon has been made, but without success. Previous failures have been due to the death of the young insects in transit. But on this occasion sticks of lac swarming with the young brood were received in good condition from the Forest Officer of the Raipur Division (India). The bulk of the consignment was attached to branches of living "kon" trees, upon which tree the insect had been reared in India. The young insects swarmed on to the fresh branches, and apparently attached themselves, but they gradually disappeared, and not a single colony resulted. This failure (says the report), under such favourable conditions, is both disappointing and inexplicable. Growing plants with established colonies of the lac insect, which are being despatched from the Pusa Agricultural College, are to be tried next.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

**QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.**—At the annual meeting held in July, Mr. J. E. Tremble was re-elected President, Mr. A. L. Jolicœur and Mr. J. E. W. Lecours were re-elected Vice-Presidents, and Mr. J. A. D. Godbout was re-elected Treasurer.

**INLAND REVENUE BULLETINS.**—Among the reports recently issued by the Inland Revenue Laboratory are the following: No. 252 deals with ground cloves, 141 samples of which were examined with a view to devising a standard. The following are the recommendations made:

1. *Cloves.*—The flower-buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, L., containing not more than (5) per cent. of clove-stems; dried, but not otherwise treated.

2. *Ground Cloves.*—Cloves reduced to powder by grinding, without addition of other matters, and possessing the following characters:

	Per cent.
(a) Total ash, not exceeding ... ..	8
(b) Sand, not exceeding ... ..	0.5
(c) Moisture, not exceeding ... ..	10
(d) Volatile oil, not less than ... ..	14
(e) Tannic acid, not less than ... ..	12
(f) Crude fibre, not more than ... ..	10

3. *Ground Cloves, compound or mixture.*—Cloves reduced to powder by grinding, in admixture with not more than 50 per cent. of a harmless substance or substances of a stated nature.

Bulletin 255 refers to the collection of seventy-three samples of sweet spirit of nitre, of which forty-four are stated to be below the standard of the British Pharmacopœia. "It is abundantly evident," adds Mr. McGill, the Chief Analyst, "in view of the continued sale of this drug in a condition in which it seriously handicaps the physician, and imperils the well-being of the patient, that druggists must be made to realise their responsibility in dispensing drugs which fail to meet the standard set by the Pharmacopœias."

## COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

**MINERAL-WATER BOTTLING.**—According to a decree issued on June 14 by the Hungarian Home Secretary, the closing of mineral-water bottles with tin capsules is no longer obligatory. The boards of health are, however, advised strictly to carry out the regulations with regard to filling and corking the bottles.

**SULPHUR-MINE FIRE.**—The "Domenica del Corriere," of Milan, recently gave coloured illustrations of the rescue of miners who had been asphyxiated in the sulphur-mine of San Giovanni Bue, near Casteltermeni (Girgenti). According to the accompanying account, about seventy workers were employed there, and out of these some thirty lost their lives, being choked in the only exit from the mine, which had caught fire. Many were saved by the lift of the shaft, some others by making for a passage through an adjacent mine. Several courageous acts were performed: men lowered themselves into the mine, amid dense vapours of sulphurous anhydride, and came back bearing asphyxiated miners in their arms and on their shoulders.

**ITALIAN QUININE MONOPOLY.**—Mr. Herbert G. Dering, Councillor of His Majesty's Embassy in Rome, reporting on the finances of Italy for the year 1912, states: "A comparison between the final estimates for 1911-12 and the actual accounts closed on June 30, 1912, shows a decrease in the returns from State domains and octroi. All other branches of revenue show satisfactory increases with the exception of quinine, which remained unaltered." It is indeed very seldom that an estimate of a result from a Government monopoly during an ensuing twelve months proves so close to actuality; for the final estimate for the Italian financial year 1911-12 for revenue from the quinine monopoly was actually to estimate—viz., 113,000*l.* For 1910-11 this was estimated at 100,000*l.*, and proved to be 98,531*l.*



## FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

**BOUND FOR LONDON.**—Fifty American doctors, bound for the International Congress of Medicine, passed a couple of days (July 15 and 16) in Paris, visiting the Pharmacie Centrale des Hôpitaux and other institutions of professional interest, and subsequently proceeded to Berlin to continue their "voyage d'études."

**THE JECKER CHEMISTRY PRIZE** of the Academy of Sciences is divided between M. Léger, head pharmacist at the St. Louis Hospital (120%); Armand Valeur, assistant professor at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy (100%); M. Mailhe, Toulouse Faculty of Sciences (100%); and Professor Bodroux, of the Poitiers Faculty (80%). The Berthelot prize is awarded to M. Ernest Fourneau.

**THE MEDICAL STATISTICS** just published deal with the year 1911. France then had 11,585 pharmacists, 20,809 doctors, and 2,848 dentists. In 1906 the figures were: 11,105 pharmacists, 19,139 doctors, and 2,149 dentists. The Seine department (Paris) heads the list with 1,793 pharmacists, 4,393 medical men, and 1,125 dentists. The Nord follows, the figures being 523, 811, and 97, then comes the Gironde (Bordeaux) with 400, 614, and 123; the Rhône (Lyons) with 322, 585, and 117; and the Bouches-du-Rhône (Marseilles) with 250 pharmacists, 575 doctors, and 72 dentists.

**DAMAGES FOR POISONED DOG.**—M. Fabris' dog needed treatment. It was a valuable animal, and, anxious to have the best advice, he took it to the consulting-room at the Alfort National Veterinary School, where granules or pills of arseniate of strychnine, with a dose of  $\frac{1}{4}$  milligramme, were recommended, and M. Marquant, a fourth-year student, was deputed to draw up the prescription. Unfortunately he made a slip, and put down 25 milligrammes per granule. The dog died after the first dose. M. Fabris claimed damages (1) from the director of the school, and (2) from M. Marquant. The court held that the law of 1889 exonerated the director from civil responsibility, but condemned M. Marquant to pay M. Fabris the value of the dog—12% sterling.

**THE DEATH** is reported of M. Auguste Eloï Barillé, principal first-class pharmacist of the French Army. He passed his active life in the sanitary service, from which he only retired in 1906. He was an old and well-known member of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, and was, in December last, elected Vice-President. He was thus looking forward with great satisfaction to occupying the presidential *fauteuil* (to which he would have succeeded by right next January), when he was cut off from his old and attached associates. He was an enthusiast both for science and the Paris Society of Pharmacy. His scientific work principally dealt with the phosphates of calcium, but he also carried on toxicological, hygienic, and chemical research in connection with the post he held for many years at St. Martin's Military Hospital, Paris.

**STREET-CORNER IMMORTALITY** is already assured in Paris to numerous French chemists. We have in Paris the Boulevard Pasteur, the Rues Lavoisier, Berthollet, Chaptal, Fourcroy, Pérouze, etc., not to mention the newly created Place Marcellin-Berthelot, while the Rues Davy, Cavendish, and Faraday bear witness that Science knows of no frontiers. But the only really main thoroughfare named after a chemist is the Boulevard Raspail, formally inaugurated by President Poincaré last week. This magnificent avenue, some 2,300 yards long (or 600 feet more than the well-known Rue de Rivoli), runs from the Boulevard St. Germain to the southern boundary of Paris. It is 30 yards wide, and has taken some twenty years of "peaceful penetration" to complete. Mr. Steeg, at the opening ceremony, made fitting allusion to the life and work of the famous French chemist-politician, whose "Almanac of Health," by the way, is still published yearly—the 1913 edition I noticed in a bookshop on the Grands Boulevards only a few days ago.

**PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.**—At the July meeting the discussion was resumed of the relative merits of Moreigne's water ureometer and the Yvon mercury ureo-

meter, which had been raised at the previous gathering. The Society decided to become an "effective member" of the coming International Pharmacy Congress at The Hague, the General Secretary to act as spokesman. M. Bourquelot read a report of his efforts (in collaboration with M. Hérissey) to obtain an isomeric glucoside of salicin by biochemical synthesis. M. Meillère told of endeavours to assay sulphurated antimony in kermes lozenges. He found that incineration (either with or without magnesia) gave varying results, and finally adopted the method of destruction of organic matter with nitro-sulphuric acid. Antimony is subsequently weighed as  $Sb_2O_3$ . The election of Vice-President of the Paris Society of Pharmacy always gives rise to some little interest, as the gentleman elected succeeds by custom to the presidency on the following New Year's Day. Two candidates were proposed—M. Dumouthiers and M. Berlioz; but the latter excused himself for personal reasons. M. Dumouthiers was consequently elected.

**PHARMACY SIGNS.**—It is curious to reflect how an up-to-date journal may possibly one day be a mine of information for the antiquary or archaeologist, but the idea occurred to me when passing through the Rue des Lombards recently that certain *C. & D.* articles published ten and fifteen years ago may one day be of special value to those interested in Old Paris. Year by year the old drug-signs disappear. In the Rue des Lombards, the Mortier d'Or, the Barbe d'Or, and the equally golden head of Hippocrates now all adorn the front of one big establishment—it is interesting to note that the pharmacist has thought it worth while to replace the quaint old signs on his façade. Of the "Image de St. Pierre," name and sign have alike disappeared. The premises are still devoted to the drug-trade, and are now styled the "Pharmacie Moderne des Lombards." "Notre Dame des Victoires," royally crowned and gracefully draped, still stands in her niche across the way, above the frontage of a pharmacie-droguerie, and is interesting as one of the last of the numerous street-corner images of the Virgin, so common in Paris in days of yore. The Golden Pestle and modern sign of the Grand Monarque complete the list—and this in a street which some sixty years since boasted some sixty signs! The "Sphinx" pharmacy still exists in the neighbouring Rue St. Denis, but the sign has disappeared.

**AN ASSISTANT'S PASTIME.**—Historic Bayeux is now a peaceful, not to say sleepy, old Norman town, where the conscientious tourist stops just long enough to "do" the tapestry and the cathedral. This tranquillity, so pleasant to the jaded dweller in cities, hung heavily on Georges Herbel, a local pharmacist-assistant; but was relieved to some extent by the regular perusal of the popular current "detective" literature which has immortalised the names of Sherlock Holmes, Arsène Lupin, and Nick Carter. Singular and untraceable outrages began to enliven the monotony of life behind the counter at M. Delalande's pharmacy. Shutters were found broken, window fronts marked, etc., and this continued for some months, the researches of employer and assistant failing to identify the criminal. Finally, only a few days ago, M. and Mme. Delalande had to leave the pharmacy suddenly at night, being called to Brittany by urgent matters. When they returned they found the dining-room had been broken into and sacked—furniture, plate, glass, and china. Georges Herbel had to admit that a burglary had taken place, but could give no further details. The local police took up the matter, and questioned Herbel rather sharply. He finished by confessing himself the author of the mischief, and is now in custody. He is nineteen years of age, a pleasant-looking young fellow, of whom M. Delalande thought highly, and the only reason he has so far given for his extraordinary conduct is that he "lacked amusement" in Bayeux.

**HISTORIC HOUSES.**—M. Georges Cain's recent series of anecdotal works on the streets of Paris is so interesting that one is tempted to regret that the able and alert director of the Musée Carnavalet has not yet had the idea of consecrating a special chapter to the historic homes of great chemists. Many of these still survive, though



year by year, as means of communication improve and the more rural parts of Paris are linked with the centre, the work of demolition grows more active. Along the border of the Jardin des Plantes may be seen the house where Chevreul at 104 years old still received visitors—a curious scene ably depicted by an artist in the 1912 Salon, by the way. Another equally dilapidated building, a few doors off, in the same street, was once the home of Gay-Lussac. The residences of Cuvier and Buffon, hard by, are outside the scope of our present list. Lavoisier's statue has been placed in a site otherwise sufficiently unsuitable behind the Madeleine to recall the fact that it was at No. 17 Boulevard de la Madeleine that the father of modern chemistry made his great discoveries. The construction of the Boulevard St. Germain swept away many of the historic houses of the noble Faubourg, but the Hôtel de Poitiers, built in 1775, escaped, and now bears on its frontage an inscription recalling the fact that Jean-Baptiste Dumas lived there for long years. An old house in the Rue Poissonnière (No. 7), of which a pharmacy occupies the ground floor, was the residence of Chaptal in 1804, though no inscription recalls the fact. Vauquelin's pharmacy is in the same street. Rue du Chemin Vert was possibly a "green lane" when Parmentier, after a lifelong service as pharmacist of the French army, died in 1813 at what is now No. 68; the thoroughfare is a narrow crowded street in a working quarter of the city. Pelletier did not live over the present Pharmacie Pelletier, but in a house opposite, No. 15 the Rue Jacob, which is still one of those few streets of the *rive gauche* which have retained their old quietude among the bustle of modern Paris. The Pharmacie Caventou, formerly in the Rue Gaillon, until recent years occupied by M. Sonnerat and maintained its ancient traditions, has now moved to the Avenue de la Grande Armée.

### Pharmacy at Avignon.

M. Granel, Doctor of Pharmacy of the University of Montpellier, has published a history of Pharmacy at Avignon, in which he points out the unusual antiquity of the records of the profession in the old city of the Popes and capital of Provence. Until 1242 the practice of pharmacy seems to have been open to all comers, the terms *speciarii* (grocers), *apothecarii* (or shopkeepers), *aromatarii* (perfumers), and *piperarii* (pepperers) being indiscriminately applied to the same personages in many cases. He traces at this early epoch cases of collusion between doctors and pharmacists—the practice denounced to-day in France under the name of "compréage"; while the sale of dangerous drugs was another abuse. The City Fathers accordingly drew up statutes, which they had annually proclaimed by heralds to the sound of the trumpet—a custom which has survived to our own day for the proclamation of a new monarch, etc. These statutes forbade "compréage," the sale of poisons, "substitution," light weights and defective scales, etc. On the key of an arch in St. Peter's Church the tourist to Avignon may still notice the arms of the "aumone" or guild to which the apothecaries belonged. They were all grouped in one street of the town, a common mediæval practice. Apprenticeship, at first three years, was subsequently extended to seven. In 1325 the presence of the Popes drew numerous foreigners to Avignon, and a new aumone or guild was founded at Notre Dame de la Major by the "speciatores," who were mostly Florentines; in fact, we may perhaps see in the proximity of Italy the reason of the early and remarkable civilisation of Provence. A third guild, composed of the apothecaries and perfumers living outside the allotted district already alluded to, was formed a century or two later, and recognised St. Mary Magdalene as its patron—the "box of precious ointment" was considered in mediæval days to attach this saint especially to the profession. The entrance-fee, five florins, was raised in 1578 by the Archbishop (at the Guild's request) to ten golden crowns for apothecaries and six for the *aromatarii*. In 1568, when the Guild rules were first published, these two classes were definitely separated. These rules included a maximum tariff for the sale of medicaments, and sanctioned the pre-empting of pharmacies as well as doctors on an estate in case of bankruptcy, etc.

**JAPANESE SULPHUR.**—The exports from Hakodate in 1912 were 27,144 tons, valued at 93,997/., or 7,745 tons more than in 1911. The United States took 47,551/., Australia 30,588/., and Canada 15,042/., worth.

## TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," p. 444.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," July 9, 1913.)

"SANPARAS"; for medicinal liquid petroleum (3). By S. Cooper & Co., Carlton House, Lower Regent Street, London, S.W. 352,170.

"REXALL," for non-medicated surgical instruments, etc. (11), and for indiarubber goods (40); oval device including word "MONOGRAM" and monogram "U. D. C." ("Monogram" disclaimed), for non-medicated surgical instruments, etc. (11). By United Drug Co., 114 Oldhall Street, Liverpool. 350,773/4, 350,941.

Label devices for "Cadbury's Tropical Chocolates," "Bournville Cocoa," "Cadbury's Cocoa Essence," and "Cadbury's Dairy Milk Chocolate" (42). By Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Bournville, Birmingham. 351,616/b. 351,615/617.

"KANSKO"; for all goods (44). By King Arthur's Natural Springs Co., King Arthur's Well, near Cwmyglo, Carnarvon. 351,891.

"ANTELOPE BRAND," with picture of same; for soap (47 and 48). By Hazlehurst & Sons, Ltd., 17 Highfield Street, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool. 351,049/50.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," July 16, 1913.)

"STIMCLAND" and "FERTILAND"; for fertilisers (2). By A. Spring, jun., 8 West Dock Street, Hull. 351,555/640.

"FLIM"; for an insecticide powder (2). By T. W. Hazelby, High Street, Ringwood, Hants. 352,009.

Pictures of star, and star surrounded by small stars, with words "RED STAR"; for animal medicines (2). By Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., 19/21 Lower Priory, Birmingham. 352,423/585.

"SELCO"; for an egg-preservative (2). By S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Harford Street, Mile End, London, E. 352,477.

"NYAL HUSKEYS"; for antiseptic throat-pastilles (3). By F. Stearns & Co., 12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C. 349,591.

"NATIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 350,150.

"CITALOID"; for a medicine containing lactic acid bacilli (3). By T. H. Campbell, jun., 65 Bath Street, Glasgow. 350,586.

"ELECTRARGOL"; for pharmaceutical preparations (3). By Comar et Cie., 20 Rue des Fossés, Saint Jacques, Paris. 351,388.

"SCOUT," with picture of boy scout; for medicinal chemicals (3). By E. Cook & Co., Ltd., Bow, London, E. 351,943.

"MALTICOSE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Bayer Co., Ltd., 20 Booth Street, Manchester. 352,409.

"THORALIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By T. Kerfoot & Co., Oldham Road, Bardsley. 352,515.

"SOLILA"; for medicated dental cement (3). By De Trey & Co., Ltd., 15 Denman Street, Piccadilly Circus, London, W. 352,550.

"KARAL"; for an ointment (3). By Miles Potter, 9 Third Avenue, Plaistow, London, E. 352,699.

"REXALL"; for scientific instruments, etc. (8), and goods (39). By United Drug Co., 114 Oldhall Street, Liverpool. 350,857/8.

"FAZAL"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Hodgson & Simpson, Ltd., 17 Highfield Street, Liverpool. 349,369.

"DOUCELLE"; for a toilet-cream (48). By R. V. H. Alexander, 43 Borough High Street, London, S.E. 351,450.

"POWOW"; for pommade Hongroise (48). By J. Ehrlich, 114 Copenhagen Street, London, N. 352,243.

"BROWNIE" and "GOLLIWOG"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. Barrington & Sons, Ltd., 202 Great Britain Street, Dublin. 352,350/1.

"ITER"; for perfumery, etc. (48), and for tooth-brushes (50). By François Ferrand, 6bis Rue de Chateaudun, Paris. 352,648/9.





### Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

#### Hordeum Decorticatedum.

SIR,—I can confirm, from my own records of the present year, Mr. E. W. Mann's statement in your issue of July 19 with regard to the presence of "faced" pearl barley on the market at the present time, and the practice of "facing" barley has been alluded to more than once by other analysts. Such faced barley can usually be detected by the appearance of the grains, which are frequently translucent and often darker than the unpolished grains. I have not in this district come across polished pearl barley containing more than 0.5 per cent. of insoluble mineral polishing material; but it is clear that the limit of 0.5 per cent. recently recommended by Dr. Hamill (L.G.B. Report) as the amount which should not be exceeded in the case of rice, will be enforced also in the case of barley by local authorities in the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts. As a matter of fact, all such tampering with food products is carried out (generally abroad) with a view to obtaining a readier sale for the article owing to its improved appearance, and not because of any real public demand for such polished products. Moreover, it is extremely doubtful whether there is much in the contention that polished grains of rice and other cereals are less liable to the attacks of weevils, etc., than the unpolished article, though this contention is generally put forward by those who advocate such methods of treatment.—Yours faithfully,

40 Lowgate, Hull, July 25. ARNOLD R. TANKARD.

#### Extract of Male Fern.

SIR,—Since the publication of the paper on extract of male fern which I read before the Society of Public Analysts (*C. & D.*, 1911, II., 727), I have had the opportunity of examining a very large number of samples of this drug, and am therefore in a position to amplify the figures I gave in that paper, which, however, are substantially confirmed by my later results, and by the two papers read before the Jubilee meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference (*C. & D.*, July 26, pp. 181-183). In my original paper (and I stated at the time it was read that the figures given only represented a limited number of samples, examined with a view of putting an end to the adulteration with castor oil) I gave 20 per cent. as the minimum quantity of crude filicin acid for a genuine extract. I agree with Mr. C. A. Hill and Messrs. Harrison and Self that a slightly lower figure than this is found for genuine extracts, but it is very rare. Such extracts could be bulked, and 20 per cent. as a minimum, to which Mr. Hill assents, might well be included in the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia. Mr. Hill's other figures are in excellent agreement with my own, and his further figures on the "potash insoluble" portion of the extract will be most useful in the exhaustive examination of doubtful samples.

Messrs. Harrison and Self have also fully confirmed my original figures with the exception of the unsaponifiable matter, although their academic methods of comparison do not appear to have allowed them to admit it very fully. They give the figures for eleven pure samples, determined by themselves, and then proceed to say that—

"Parry's limits would exclude all the above genuine samples, and most of them in regard to two or more characters."

This assertion, as I shall show, is ridiculous and untrue, when examined from a common-sense point of view. All standards for variable products are slightly elastic—and there is still some individuality left to the experienced analyst. Not one of Messrs. Harrison and Self's eleven pure samples would have been condemned by me, nor by any analyst acting upon my standards, of which Messrs. Harrison and Self's figures are mere repetitions. An examination of these figures will prove this point. Let me recapitulate:

*Specific Gravity.*—My figure was "not below 1.000; usually 1.004 to 1.025." Not one of Messrs. Harrison and Self's extracts falls below 1.000, and one goes up to 1.052, and my remark "usually 1.004 to 1.025" did not exclude a higher figure being found in the examination of more samples. I quite agree that pure samples do give as high a specific gravity as 1.050 or thereabouts, but not frequently.

*Refractive Index.*—My figures were "not below 1.500; usually 1.505 to 1.509." Here again Messrs. Harrison and Self absolutely confirm my standards. It is true that in sample No. 7 they give the figure as 1.4995, but in every other case it is well over 1.500. Again I agree that 1.509 is not necessarily the highest limit, but I never claimed it was. As to the case in which Messrs. Harrison and Self find 1.4995, surely no reasonable or experienced chemist would seriously say, when all the figures are taken into account, that 1.4995 falls so far outside the limit of 1.5000 (that is, by 0.0005!) as to justify the statement that the figure falls outside Parry's standard. If so, common sense must give way to academic theories!

*Saponification-value.*—I have before me the original manuscript of the paper by myself, and in regard to the saponification-value it states: "It does not fall below 230, and may rise to 250, or possibly a little higher still." Messrs. Harrison and Self's figures are 227 to 259, which are obviously a mere repetition of my own figures. Here again not one of their samples falls outside my standards.

*Unsaponifiable Matter.*—In this case our figures vary. I do not know what condition of saponification Messrs. Harrison and Self used, but my figure is distinctly higher than theirs. I gave 8 per cent. as a minimum in my original paper. I have found samples with only 6.8 per cent., and this figure requires modification.

*Crude Filicin.*—Of eleven samples, Messrs. Harrison and Self find two below 20 per cent.—one 19.7 per cent., and one 19.3 per cent.; the other nine are well above 20 per cent. This, again, is, I think, ample confirmation of my 20-per-cent. minimum.

*Insoluble in Petroleum Ether.*—An examination of my original paper must have shown that no quantitative determination of the insoluble matter was ever hinted at. The only point brought out was that it was only flocculent matter that should separate, and not oil—for I was dealing with adulteration with castor oil, and that is why I selected petroleum ether as the solvent.

It will be thus seen that Messrs. Harrison and Self's figures confirm my original standards in a remarkably good manner. It would have been truer to have said that their figures showed in their essential features such a good agreement with my standards that no reasonable analyst would have condemned one of the eleven samples on account of the very trifling variations from the original standards suggested.—Yours faithfully,

E. J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C.

56A Great Dover Street, E.C.

### Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

#### Does this Constitute a Record?

July 14 was the last day of the second Insurance dispensing quarter. On July 15, before 1 p.m., I had delivered my bill to the Town Clerk. On evening of July 18 I received cheque for 75 per cent. of the amount of account. Surely the promptness with which this cheque was forthcoming is very commendable.—W. T. Gorfett (Portsmouth).

#### Appreciations.

"I wish to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the two prizes in the *C. & D. Diary* competitions. I notice that the winner in the voting contest (for subscribers outside of Great Britain and Ireland) is a New Zealander—Mr. Russell, of Auckland; I, too, am a New Zealander, though at present living in the States, and was very pleased to know that a New Zealander secured first place."—John H. Nankivell (Denver, Col., U.S.A.).



*Lavoisier's Portrait.*

Seeing some notes on the Salon in a recent issue, may I suggest that any Paris resident who is interested in the portraits of great men should step over the road from the Grand to the Petit Palais? A remarkable collection of works by David and his disciples is now on show in the latter building, and it is drawing all Paris. What particularly struck me was David's magnificent portrait of M. and Mme. Lavoisier, which I remember seeing reproduced in the *C. & D.* many years ago. It is one of the finest and largest pictures of the collection, and its masterly execution, the youthful grace of the girl-wife contrasting with the serious and earnest, yet affectionate, expression of the husband, will not be readily forgotten by those who have seen it.—*Parisian Pharmacist.*

**Insurance Dispensing Queries.**

**MEAD'S PLASTER.**—*Essex* (154/43).—Although not in the Insurance tariff, Mead's plaster is probably included in the scheduled list of appliances as an adhesive plaster. Accordingly charge cost *plus* one-third.

**BOVRIL.**—*S. A.* (151/6).—Foods do not come within the terms of your contract with the Insurance Committee (see *C. & D.*, February 8, index folio 219), and you should not supply bovril unless certain that your Committee will pay for it, and then charge the usual retail price.

**SCOTT'S DRESSING ON LINT.**—*A. R.* (149/15) and *Essex* (154/43) have dispensed Insurance prescriptions for Scott's dressing spread on strips of lint, and wish to know how to charge. [For materials (lint and ointment) *plus* a dispensing-fee of 4d. (the mode of extension resembling a blister) or 6d. (as plaster). This fee covers the total number of strips, as the ointment is spread on an area of lint which, when cut up, gives the desired number of strips of the size indicated.]

**HOW TO GET OFF THE PANEL.**—*Quandary* (148/72) writes: In the case of the vendor being on the panel of National Health Insurance dispensers, what steps should he take, as respects notifying the authorities that he vacates the premises and gives up the trade on September 29, to ensure the proper payment for dispensing work he has done up to that date? [The contract entered into is for the term mentioned in it; those at present in force are until January 14, 1914, and there is no provision in the regulations for discontinuing the contract after one month after the announcement of alterations in the drug tariff. The Insurance Committee can compel the chemist to continue the supply until the end of the year, and in the case of death the legal representative of the deceased takes over the contract. Although there is no provision for it, we presume that there would be no objection to one's successor continuing the work; in fact, he can be put on the panel, but not in place of his predecessor.]

**Legal Queries.**

Before writing about your difficulty consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1913, pp. 211-242 and pp. 457-459, where most legal difficulties are anticipated.

**Dens** (149/4) asks: Can an unqualified dentist sue in the court for dental work? [Yes; this was decided in *Hennan v. Duckworth*. See *C. & D. Diary*, 1913, p. 234.]

**Quandary** (148/72).—If the purchaser of a business pays a deposit to the agent who is selling the business, that fact does not compel him to pay the balance to the agent; it may (in many cases should) be paid to the seller. The question as to whether the agent may legally accept the balance of the purchase-money depends upon the authority given him by his principal.

**J. W. W.** (152/67) asks if under Section 11 of the *SHOPS ACT*, 1912, the fortnight's holiday must be two consecutive weeks, or can a mutual arrangement be made between employer and employé, whereby a week can be given in the earlier months of the year and a second week during the autumn. [Two consecutive weeks must be given. See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 227, "Annual Holidays."]

**Qualified** (142/37).—If the terms of your engagement are in writing and support your view of the matter, you are entitled to claim salary in lieu of notice; but if the agreement was verbal, you must be sure of your ground before making any demand. We think that a judge would not sympathise with you in the course that you took. We must all do the best for each other in business, and not allow sentiment to prevail in emergencies.

**Miscellaneous Inquiries.**

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

**Ituricl** (137/56).—The SOLVENTS FOR RUBBER are coal-tar naphtha, petroleum spirit, turpentine, and carbon bisulphide. The rubber is first "masticated," this process converting it into a pulpy condition, which can be more readily acted upon by the solvents. Your failure to dissolve old inner tubes of cycle tyres is due to the fact that the rubber in this case is vulcanised, and hence not acted upon to any great extent by the ordinary solvents. There have been devised many processes of dealing with vulcanised rubber, which consist in the main of subjecting the rubber to some solution which will dissolve out the sulphur. Caustic alkali will do this, but we believe that one of the newer methods depends upon the use of citral as a solvent.

**A. K. T.** (Bombay) (138/31).—TINTING CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.—The method was explained in the *C. & D.*, November 23, 1912, index folio 800.

**A. S. B.** (134/42).—HIRE-CHARGES FOR WATER-BED.—The usual charge is approximately 10s. a week, but it depends upon the cost of the water-bed. The method of working out the charge is to reckon the charge for hire as 10 per cent. of the cost per week. A deposit would be charged if the hirer was not a regular customer.

**W. E. G.** (143/36).—PRESERVING MEAT.—The use of salt-petre in pickling meat ensures the retention of the natural colour of the meat. Vinegar or acetic acid acts as a preservative for meat, and is unobjectionable if an acid taste is desired. Meat is generally treated first with vinegar, the best way being by injection; it then requires but little salt for preservation. Salt is not entirely germicidal, but it prevents the development of putrefactive germs and the eggs of various flies and other insects; moreover, it does not altogether prevent the action of the enzymes of the meat. Sugar added to salt pickle preserves the original softness of the meat, and prevents hardening and shrinking of the fibres which result from the use of salt and saltpetre. It also improves the flavour of the meat.

**Fiat Justitia Omnes Homo** (147/7).—Letters for publication must be authenticated with the names and addresses of the writers, which yours is not.

**Aspirin** (144/26).—You should wait for our Educational Number to be published in a few weeks, then judge for yourself whether you would prefer medicine to pharmacy. We cannot advise in individual cases.

**Script** (151/42).—Thanks for your letter, but the matter is closed for the present.

**Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.**

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," Aug. 15, 1863.

**Pharmaceutical Conference.**

Fifty influential members of the Pharmaceutical Society, including four of the Council, have invited their brother members to unite in a conference, to be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, during the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which commences August 26, 1863. The objects of the Conference are said to be as follows:

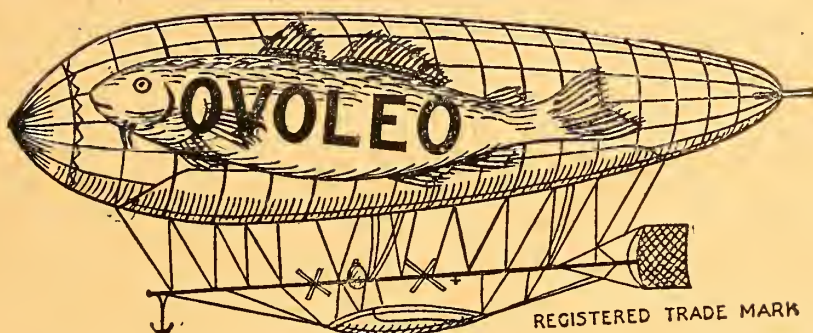
To consult whether it is desirable to establish an Annual Conference on Pharmacy, either meeting at the place and time of the Meeting of the British Association, or otherwise. If accepting such a proposal, to complete the organisation of an Executive; to recognise the various Provincial Chemists' Associations, and to consider how best to promote their union; to discuss and allot for investigation subjects in Pharmacy which demand inquiry, whether referring to new remedies, or processes, or adulterations; to appoint committees for any allied objects, etc.

We shall give some account of the proceedings of the Conference in our next number.



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## MINOR EXPERIENCES.

*Verdigris* (171/70) formed one of a party who anxiously awaited the opening of the door of the Examination Hall in Galen Place. The porter took their hats and coats, but his cheery "Who'll have number 13 peg?" remained unanswered. Our correspondent's description of what happened after addressing the usual envelope to himself is as follows:

My first subject was CHEMISTRY, and after toiling up the long flight of stairs to the laboratory I found myself confronted with the following paper:

Ascertain how much available oxygen is contained in one gramme of the mixture of potassium chromate and potassium sulphate.

Analyse qualitatively the mixture of two salts.

After about two minutes my heart came out of my boots to its normal position, and I commenced operations. The volumetric work took up about half the allotted time—rather longer than I had anticipated—the calculation to me being rather tricky. The salt was exceedingly simple—it being a mixture of copper sulphate and magnesium carbonate. I finished with half an hour to spare, so looked over my report before leaving.

DISPENSING.—In the afternoon I was given the following paper:

Zinci oxid.	...	...	...	...	gr. x.
Glycer. suppos. ad	...	...	...	...	5ij.
Ft. pessus. Mitte vj.					
Acid. carbol.	...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Ext. nuc. vom.	...	...	...	...	gr. 4
Ft. pil. Mitte xij. Varnish.					
Sod. salicyl.	...	...	...	...	5ij.
Tr. quinine	...	...	...	...	5j.
Inf. aurant. co. ad	...	...	...	...	5viij.

S. : 5j. quartis horis.

Make 5ij. of 0.25-per-cent. perchloride of mercury in soft paraffin.

Make 5iv. liq. plumbi subacet. fort.

These were all straightforward—the difficulty, if any, being in finding some of the drugs rather than in compounding them. The examiner told me the specific gravity of the liq. plumbi was rather low. He wanted to know if I had used mucilage in the mixture, and also if I had dissolved the mercury perchloride in anything before mixing with the paraffin.

Six days later saw me back for the theoretical work, where

BOTANY was my first subject. Here I was shown the fruit of a leguminous plant. "Is it a superior or inferior fruit?" "What is the placentation?" "How many stamens are there in the *Leguminosa*?" "Give an example of a flower in this order with more than ten." "Anything remarkable about the leaves?" "Characters of *Crucifera* and *Solanacea*, describing the gynoecium in each order." "What is a stoma?" "Where found?" "Use?" Then I had to describe the processes of transpiration and respiration, and the phenomena of heliotropism and geotropism. "State the general effect of light on a plant." "What is cutin and where is it found?" I was shown a phylloclade and asked if I had seen such a thing before. I answered, "Yes," but no more was said about it. Four slides were shown to me—a transverse section of a dicotyledonous stem in its second year of growth; section of cucumber stem (did I notice anything peculiar about it?); pine-leaf; and an ovary. ("What is the placentation in the latter and its natural order?") Although with the examiner for only twenty minutes, he seemed to touch on nearly everything in the syllabus. I felt I had done well here, so with more confidence I awaited

CHEMISTRY.—A short talk on the first day's work opened the proceedings. Then followed questions on acetylene. "How is it prepared?" "How would you make it into saturated compound?" "Its action on ammoniacal copper and silver solutions?" "Ethylene—how prepared?" Here the examiner objected to the term "dehydration," explaining that the reaction is a pure decomposition. "What is the intermediate product?" "What is the product of the reaction between bromine and ethylene?" "Does potassium cyanide interact with ethylene dibromide?" "What does ethylene dicyanide form when hydrolysed?" "What is dihydroxysuccinic acid?" "Give three methods for synthesising phenol." "What are diazo compounds, and how are they prepared?" "What is picric acid?" Inorganic chemistry was scarcely touched upon—hydrogen peroxide being the only thing mentioned. The several methods of manufacture were asked for, and two methods for determination of its strength. Did I know how to prepare it from ammonium persulphate? On my replying in the

negative, the process was described to me. This ended chemistry, and next came

PHARMACY.—An unlabelled bottle containing pulv. rhei co. was handed to me for recognition. "What does it contain, and how would you make a small quantity?" "May heavy magnesia be used?" "What is the difference between the heavy and light forms of magnesia?" Also the differences between the two official chalks, and modes of preparation. Tr. aurant. was then handed to me. "Strength of alcohol used and how prepared?" "Describe the maceration process." "Would you make up to volume?" "Why not?" I failed to recognise tr. opii until given a hint. "How is it made, and what percentage of morphine does it contain?" "What do you mean by anhydrous morphine?" "Strength of morphine lozenges, suppositories, injection, liquor?" "How is dec. aloes co. made, also dec. haematoyli?" "What kind of vessel would you make the latter in?" Here the examiner said he would like to see glass vessels come into more general use. "How make infusions?" "Any made with cold water?" "Why?" "Why is acid added to inf. rosæ and inf. cinchonæ co.?" Another unlabelled bottle containing hydrarg. c. cretâ was shown for recognition. "B.P. preparations containing free mercury, and strength?" "Why add powdered liquorice and suet to the pill and ointment respectively?" Imperial and apothecaries' weights were shown to me, with questions as to the difference between them, and which are used in the B.P. A look at various pieces of apparatus, sieves, separators, etc., with questions on how to use them, ended this subject.

PRESCRIPTIONS came next. I was asked to read aloud six or eight rather badly written prescriptions and to write down in full Latin one of them, also to work out the following calculation: "I require 16 oz. of a solution of formaldehyde, 1 in 4,000. How much commercial formalin shall I require?" Dose of quinine sulphate (should I ever exceed it?), hydrarg. perchlor., strychnine, ext. ergot. liq., liquor arsenic., cocaine, ext. cimicifugæ liq., and about a dozen others. Then I was sent to my last subject,

MATERIA MEDICA.—The specimens were excellent ones and easily recognisable. Jaborandi, coca, hyoscyamus, cherry-laurel, and various other leaves were shown to me; also belladonna and taraxacum roots, Chinese blistering-beetles, bitter and sweet almonds. "Difference between the constituents of the almonds?" "How much fixed oil do they contain?" "Do the bitter almonds contain any essential oil at present?" (i.e., in the whole state). "How determine the percentage of strychnine in nuxvomica?" Questions on the constituents of other drugs and of their habitats closed the examination.

Ten minutes later I was receiving the congratulations of the President, who informed me I had only dropped one mark in the whole examination—in dispensing.

## PRESCRIPTION PROBLEM.

THE following is the prescription forming the subject of the next competition. Postcards to be posted not later than August 9. The prizes will be awarded at the discretion of the Editor, and in case of close competition time of posting will be taken into account.

Wm 5V  
15 S  
F 11

Price of container (only to be supplied in case of statutory poisons) ... ..

SPANISH MERCURY.—The exports from Seville during 1912 amounted to 1,456 tons, against 1,468 tons in 1911, all to British destinations.





